THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,962. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE, 1,236 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THIRTY FIRST AND THIRTY SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A M TILL 8 P M EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND

Personal

AN ADMIRER OF BEAUTY WOULD LIKE TO MAKE the acquaintance of the brunette lady that left the 4 P M train in Jersey city at Twenty-seventh street and walked towards Broadway. Your answer enclosed a seat will be given for it to witness the ballet. Yours. If agreeable address S F JO, box 149 Herald office.

"J."—WILL YOU MEET MP AT ACADEMY OF DESIGN Saturday, at 1½ P M? ZAMPA

B—CARRIAGE WILL BE IN WAITING AT 10 A. M. F

EDWARD B REILLY (NEPHEW OF BERNARD Reilly who was in Greenwich Mass., in 1st and who in the army in Virginia, and of no address was at one time in New York, will hear of something to his advantage. LOTHER & CO 193 Nassau street, New York, will hear of something to his advantage.

MARTIN DUFFIELD—CALL OR SEND YOUR address to C O SMITH, 45 Broadway Important.

NOT FOREVER IF YOU WILL BE MORE EXPLICIT CHARLEY

PHILADELPHIA.

ONE.

WANTED INFORMATION OF PATRICK MCCARTHY or Jane his wife in 1864 he was in United States Navy and Boston, N., Brooklyn, Va. he was a steward at Washington D C, in the navy department. Any information will be gratefully received by MATTHEW JENNIS, at his first address, New York city boulevard and Eighteenth avenue.

ALLACK'S.—MISS F, PLEASE ADDRESS D., CARE of M C

"FES."

W L R.

Lost and Found.

DIAMOND SCARF PIN LOST YESTERDAY A SUITABLE reward will be given on leaving pin at 48 Broadway.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, A bay Mare with black harness on A suitable reward will be paid by bringing her to Farrelly Stable, 330 West Fifty-second street.

LOST ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH INST., A CHECK for $580, dated 13th February on Mechanics' National Bank, payable to order of same party as the signature on the back, Jayne that has been stopped, and a liberal reward will be given by Flower return to room 29 53 Wall street, or box 237 Herald office, and oblige owner.

LOST—IN THE LATIN NATIONAL BANK ON THE 14th inst., certified check on the Mechanics' Bank, New York, for $—— reward on returning the same to the cashier, JAMES LEDGER & SON, 750 Broadway

LOST—MINK FUR COLLAR, THURSDAY MORNING, in New Haven car. Finder will be rewarded on leaving it at No. 7 Warren street, room 18 New York city

LOST FEBRUARY 14, A LADY'S GOLD HUNTING case watch and chain. Whoever has found the same will please return to 74 Cooper, maker A liberal reward will be given for its return to Miss MARTHA DALLY, 70 Fifth street, Williamsburg.

LOST—A BLACK VELVET SASH, TRIMMED WITH lace from Booth's Theatre on 6th, Fifth avenue to Thirty-third street. Return to 36 West Thirty second street and receive reward.

LOST ON FEBRUARY 15, A FUR BEAVER OVERcoat, with sealskin collar, lappets and cuffs. A liberal reward will be given on leaving the same at 7 Barclay street, corner of Church.

LOST—ON THURSDAY BETWEEN 1 AND 2 O'CLOCK P M, in coming from Canal Court Nineth street and Avenue A a package of papers, consisting of a bond and mortgage, a satisfaction piece and an insurance policy. Any one who will return the same to 1,000 Avenue A shall be generously rewarded. FERNANDO HAVANAGH.

LOST—A PHYSICIAN'S VISITING LIST FOR 1872. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to the owner, 259 Forty-second street.

LOST OR LEFT FROM STABLE 139 WOOSTER street, February 14, a sorrel horse, white face, left hind foot white, about 15 hands high, shod all round. Any one returning said horse to the above stable shall be liberally rewarded. WM MCKELLAR 139 Wooster st.

TO GENTLEMAN WHO EXCHANGED CANES WITH the subscriber on Monday evening at the Musical Union Ball given at Irving Hall. Any one returning the same to 1 East Twenty-eighth street, and who happens to Field, will find the same there, or any reasonable reward. WM I FEARE.

Rewards.

REWARD—LOST, ON 8TH INST., A MOSAIC Locket. Apply to LYNCH & GOMIER, Fifth avenue Hotel.

REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF A SMALL dark white Dog lost on Saturday February 3, from Manhattanville road.

REWARD—LOST, A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING a small key and $5. Finder return to 132 Madison avenue.

REWARD LOST POCKETBOOK ON THE 6TH inst., containing Farmers Bonds &c. Check to the order of CHARLES P TAPPEN 20 East Thirteenth street.

$10 REWARD. BLACK AND TAN SETTER DOG, 2 years old, answers to the name of DIAMOND, 26 Mott st.

$5 REWARD. LOST A WHITE SPITZ DOG ON Saturday, 10th inst., between Fifth avenue and Broadway, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets. Any one returning the same to 32 Thirty-second street shall receive the above reward.

$50 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE RETURN of a Watch and Chain left in pledge, on or near Amity street on Monday night the 12th inst. Communicate with Capt. ING Chief Detective squad

Special Notices.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE CENtral Savings Bank are requested to call and prove the same at the Bonkin House, corner Forty second street and Sixth avenue, between the hours of 10 A M and 4 P M on or before February 17, 1 7

ISAAC T SMITH, Receiver

A.—A—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD Insurance companies which failed in their desire to surrender their policies or assets can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency 87 Liberty street

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND Kentucky State Lotteries. Official drawings always in our office. ELLIOTT, Broker 16 Broadway, Post Office Box 4,969 Telegraph Parlors

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS NO 17 FEB 15 1872 27, 42, 66, 40, 14, 67, 46, 54, 4, 11, 7, 58 KENTUCKY—CLASS NO 74 FEB 15 1872 78, 61, 45, 57, 36, 73, 24, 47, 50, 30, 21, 35 PADUCAH EXTRA CLASS NO 97—FEB 15 1872 5, 40, 74, 51, 31, 35, 69, 27, 67, 15, 59 PADUCAH CLASS NO 98—FEB 15 1872 32, 29, 34, 55, 60, 65, 41, 23, 42, 4, 79, 73, 58. SIMMONS & CO., Managers Commission by J CLUTE Broker 16 Broadway Post office box 4,969

CITIZENS' ANTI MONOPOLY ASSOCIATION WILL meet this evening and every evening of every week, at Masonic Hall at 8 P M. Citizens are invited to attend E. M HUSSEY, Secretary T F TOMLINSON, President.

EUREKA STEM MACHINE CARVING COMPANY, 60 62 64 and 66 Lan street. Rosewood, Walnut and Oak Ornaments. Figure Carving a specialty

HAVANA LOTTERY THREE FIRST NUMBERS FOR Feb 8 received by JOSEPH HATES, 194 Broadway, room 4

MEARS' MEARS' PARAGON SHIRTS Made to order of best materials, and warranted to fit. Sent by express, C O D, to any part of the country at the following rates 6 shirts good muslin and linen fronts $9 00 6 shirts better muslin and good linen 10 50 6 shirts, Mammoth muslin and fine linen 12 00 6 shirts Wamsutta muslin and very fine linen 13 50 6 do fine, New York Mills and best linen 15 00 Directions for measurement sent on application. RICHARD MEARS Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street, New York.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNITED Trade Society of Journeymen Sailmakers will be held at their room 173 south street on Friday evening February 16 at o'clock SAMUEL HALNER, President. JAMES B SMITH, Pro tem Secretary

STONE QUARRY FOR SALE 15 ACRES PURE GRAY Granite, containing over 10,000 perches 600 feet water front Apply to THOMAS IZOD, 61 Cortlandt street, corner Greenwich room 1

THE NINETEENTH WARD RAILROAD REFORM Association have taken permanent headquarters at 889 Third avenue between Fifty third and Fifty fourth streets. Open every day for reception of members On Saturday evening, next a meeting of the Association will be held at 7 o'clock. Persons interested in railroad matters are invited to attend.

VERGNES' ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS 51 WEST Sixteenth street—Celebrated for the cure of rheumatism paralysis, nervous affections and all chronic diseases Established 1850

$100,000 GOLD WAS DRAWN IN THE ROYAL Havana Lottery of Cuba February 2. Kentucky, Class 168, Nos. 21 43 60 few $12,000 Address BAILEY & CO, (old established office) 174 Broadway

Sporting Dogs, Birds &c.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases Prepared Food for breeding birds, at B G DOYLE'S, No 8 Greene street, near Canal

TROUT—WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE SEASON A Trout Pond, well stocked. Address with terms and location I WALTON, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,236 Broadway

TO LET—AT FLEETWOOD PARK, THE CLUB HOUSE, saloon under Grand Stand, privilege to set pools on the Grand Stand privilege of club House for use For terms apply to GEORGE M TURNER 112 Wall street

Horses, Carriages, &c.

A.—MAJOR C W BARKER, AUCTIONEER GREAT SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF HIGH BRED TROTTING STOCK, AT TAYLOR'S STOCK FARM High and Mill Grange, county N Y., on Washington's birthday, Feb 22 at 12 o'clock. The stock comprises the choicest of the most fashionable bred trotting Stallions, Geldings, Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies in the country. Among the stallions are the celebrated Publicon Vindicator and Prospect all sired by Vindicator, stock Also a limited number of Stallions Geldings Colts and Fillies sired by Hambletonian, Edwin Forrest, Volunteer, Lifeguardsman, Independence and others. Also several Broad Mares, in foal to same. Sale positive and without reserve Train leaves foot of Chambers street at 9 50 A M arriving at the farm at 11 30. Visitors can return same evening Terms of sale, six months approved notes, payable at the Hudson National Bank Newburgh. Catalogues can be secured at BARKER & CHASE'S City Auction Mart and New York TATTERSALLS corner of Broadway and Thirty ninth street, or of the proprietor A. H. TAYLOR, Proprietor, Turners, Orange county, N Y

AT BARKER & CHASE'S CITY AUCTION MART AND N Y TATTERSALLS, corner of Broadway and Thirty ninth street, ON SATURDAY, FEB 17 AT 10 O'CLOCK, great positive and peremptory sale of seventy of the finest SADDLE ROAD AND FAMILY HORSES ever offered at public sale at auction, A consignment from J W Browning, Esq., of Indianapolis, Ind.

Among the lot are an elegant, closely matched and fast pair of blood bay trotting Mares both sired by Legal Tender, and are half sisters to Red Cloud who trotted at Indianapolis last season in 2:28 are full sisters, and were raised by Mr Brownlee, are elegant and extra stylish drivers, can beat 5 minutes now and were never handled for speed are elegant under saddle, and all gaits can be driven by a lady, and are warranted sound and kind. These horses are all fine under saddle. Stock now on exhibition For particulars see the Sunday and Saturday's Herald.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FAST AND high bred HORSES FINE WAGONS HARNESS, BLANKETS, &c. this day (FRIDAY) FEB 16 at 10 O'CLOCK prompt at STABLES 15 and 17 EAST TWENTY EIGHTH street, near Fifth avenue. By JOHN L VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER. The entire contents of the stables of ARK ANDREWS, who have rented them for their use since last fall, and now call on return to the premises and hasten no time to use them, offers them at public auction, without reserve BLOOD BAY TEAM OF TROTTER, BAY HARRY and SIR JOHN 15¾ hands, 6 and 7 years old, purchased by owner last fall and in PARIS, KENTUCKY and brought to this city have been the most perfectly matched pair of trotters in this city, have long flowing tails fine heads and necks go in grand style to wagon or road in company are fearless and can beat 2 50 together and were driven on Fleetwood Park in October in 2 40 are sound without blemish, are good in all harness and are warranted in every particular as represented GRAY MARE LIZZIE WELCH 15¾ high 5 years old, sired by PILOT JUNIOR dam by Lexington, has fine long flowing tail, high knee action, is a pleasant and is warranted to lead single and warranted sound and kind BAY FILLY BAY MARE 15½ hands 4 years old is thoroughly broken for saddle and harness and is a perfect lady's or gentleman's saddle mare and has been driven to harness THIRTEEN GUINEA GRAY SADDLE HORSE EAGLE, FEE, half brother to the celebrated runner RICHMOND is perfectly broken to saddle is a fast runner having been trained on the KENTUCKY is also broken to harness and is warranted sound and kind. ALSO one DOUBLE SADDLE and BRIDLE, BREWSTER trotting WAGON with fenders, shafts, and almost new Also, the stock mares are the celebrated Publicon Vindicator and Prospect all sired by first stock This property is the choicest ever given to the city, and will be sold without limit, and parties desiring something extra fine are INVITED TO CALL AT STABLES AND EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES PRIOR TO SALE.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO CATALOGUE of THIS DAY'S sale at auction by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL 110, 112 and 114 East thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. A QUALITY AND NOT QUANTITY ESTABLISHMENT A fine black Mare, 15¾ hands high 7 years old, can trot in 2:30 or on Dunderberg & Nelson Road Wagon. THREE OF DAVID'S HORSES. 16 hands high 7 years old, and warranted sound, kind and true Carriages, Coaches, Road Wagons, &c. FIFTEEN SETS OF SEMI SILVER AND WORK HARNESS. Also Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c.

A MORTGAGE SALE JAMES JENKINS AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL at public auction, on Saturday, February 17 at 10½ Wood Broadway & Fifty Ninth Horses, Lots of Fancy Wagons, Carts, Wagons, Lots of Truck Harness, sets of Fancy Harness, Lots of Cart Harness also Blankets, &c. By order of J P PHILLIPS Mortgagee.

AT 18 LIBERTY STREET CASH BARGAINS FIVE super new Top Buggies to be sold regardless also two elegant new Top Buggies, one two Top Pony Phaetons, one Pony Phaeton, one heavy set of really good Harness one never offered Blankets Afghans, Robes, &c., at your own price JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 98 Liberty street.

A LEATHER TOP PONY PHAETON $175 ONE Rockaway $125 one Rockaway, 2 28 one open Wagon $125 one Open Wagon, 2 50 one top Buggy, $150 one heavy Express Wagon, $125 one Express Truck, one four seat Park Phaeton, $475 one Rockaway, $190 one Express Wagon, $125 one Express Truck Open Wagon one Delivery Wagon Also a fine assortment of harness, blankets Robes, &c WM I RAY 20 Bleecker street.

A FACTORY WE DEAL A LOW FIFTY TOP AND Open Buggies Rockaways, Phaetons, Carts, Wagons, an large assortment second hand vehicles cheapest in city 149 and 151 Fifth avenue.

A BUCKWAY $125 TOP WAGON, 6½ DO, NEW Express Wagon $90 Phaeton $200 Phaeton $190 Buggy Wagon $90 Phaeton $200 Harness $25 up Robes $15 up Blankets $4 up Whips 75c up 1,000 Fine Buggies Forty first street, 3 P M PRIME

A CARRIAGE REPOSITORY 4 WEST BROAD Fifteenth st, 2 minutes from Bowling Green Large Wagons $150 Fine Harness $18 Robes $6 Whips 50c Express Wagons $100 All of our own manufacture.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL Office and saleroom 37 Nassau street, opposite Post office

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH of our business is carried on at our HORSE & CTION MART 110, 112 AND 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVENUE, where we hold regular SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY CATALOGUES OF THIS DAY'S FRIDAY'S SALE AT 10 o'clock

GENTLEMAN'S ROAD ESTABLISHMENT BLACK MARE, 15½ hands 7 years old kind in all harness free from vice can trot in 2 35 fears nothing very stylish and warranted sound kind and true. Also set Harness and

FINE SPRING ROAD WAGON BUILT BY Dusenbury & Nelson

SORREL HORSE, 16 HANDS 6 YEARS OLD kind in all harness free from vice excellent horse for family use, stylish and warranted sound kind and true

FINE TOP AND FOUR NO TOP WAGONS

CHESTNUT HORSE, KENTUCKY BRED 15½ hands, 8 years old kind in all harness free from vice good traveller fears nothing can be driven by any one, stylish, and warranted sound kind and true

ENGLISH MAIL PHAETON AND VICTORIA.

BAY MARE 14 HANDS, 7 YEARS OLD kind in all harness free from vice fast traveller stylish and warranted sound kind and true. Also set harness and no top Wagon

TOP AND NO TOP PONY PHAETONS.

SORREL PONY 13½ HANDS 6 YEARS OLD kind in all harness excellent under saddle, free from vice fast traveller very stylish and warranted sound, kind and true Also set Harness and

BUCKSKINS CART

BAY TEAM, 15 HANDS, 8 YEARS OLD kind in harness free from vice fast good travellers stylish, kind and true, also set Harness single and coach

DARK BROWN HORSE, 16 HANDS 6 years old kind in all harness free from vice good traveller a first class express or family animal, and warranted sound, kind and true

ROCKAWAYS AND TOP DEPOT WAGONS

GRAYS MARE AND TEAM, BAY AND sorrel Horses 15¾ hands 7 and 8 years old kind in all harness free from vice have been used for hacking are stylish, kind and true also Harness and

CLOSE COACH IN GOOD ORDER.

BAY MARE, 15¾ HANDS 6 YEARS old kind in all harness free from vice excellent family driving or light business is a fast traveller, stylish, and warranted sound, kind and true.

BAY COUPE HORSE 16 HANDS 8 years old kind in all harness free from vice very stylish handsome, fears nothing and is kind and true.

SEVERAL OTHER HORSES, DESCRIPTION time of sale.

Phaetons, Rockaways top and no top Pony Phaetons, top and no top Wagons, Harness Robes &c. Weather never interferes with our sales.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE OF GENTLE TROTTING HORSES, this day (Friday) February 16 at 11 o'clock at stable No. 2 East Thirty seventh street corner Fifth avenue, removed there for convenience of sale from the stables of A L Anderson, Esq., consisting in part, of the fast and well known trotting gelding Senator He is 16¾ hands high, 7 years old he was sired by American Star, dam by Hedley's Bell Founder, he is finely bred with a rugged constitution fine natural gaits, and is a fashion track live heats, below 2 35 (for proof see Book of Records), trotted in 2 30 he has great endurance extra stylish and pleasing carriage afraid of nothing, free from vice or tricks, and warranted to lead single or double on a good day and track, he is sound kind and rein in all respects

Extra handsome and fine styled dun Horse, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old beautiful long mane and tail was purchased in the State of Maine on present owner for $1,500. This horse has shown great speed, but has been used the past year to light phaeton for family use and for it he drives, at same time he is afraid of nothing, stands while tying can be driven in present condition in 2:50 has style and action for a first class coach or coupe horse, and his disposition, good qualities and temper make him a first class family horse. He is warranted sound kind and true in all respects.

Handsome and fine blood bay Hackney mare Goldine, 15½ hands high 7 years old, sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian dam a Star mare bred by James Newsome Esq, at Middletown Orange county, New York a fine black mane and tail, all black points, and one of the finest horses for endurance ever raised in Orange county when 6 years old trotted at Middletown Park in 2 45 2 48 2 49½ driven by Martin Bell. He has a fine and desirable disposition, fears nothing, handsome and pure gaited and, when in form, can go to track an show 2 40 He is warranted sound and kind

Very fast and handsome road gelding, 15 hands high, 7 years old can show 2 45 to road wagon, can be driven by a lady and warranted sound and kind

Also fast black Horse 16 hands high, 9 years old, warranted to trot in 2 45, and warranted sound and kind

A set of fine London top Phaeton, Pole and Shafts, Top Wagon, Pole and Shafts to mate, new high trotting Wagon, single and double Harness Blankets, Robes, &c.

This sale comprises one of the finest lots of trotting Horses as was ever offered at public auction and must be seen to be appreciated. They will be sold to the highest bidder, without limit restriction or reservation

Stock can be seen and examined now, at stable as above, and particulars ascertained.

Nine entirement in one set of fine and first class Horses and gentlemen and warranted Trotters should attend this sale. JENKINS & DUFF, General Auctioneers

A LIGHT COUPE 5 GLASS COUPE ROCKAWAYS, platform Victoria, six seat Wheelchester, slightly soiled, for sale low New and second hand carriages, all styles, low at popular prices MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A FINE BAY MARE, PLATFORM SPRING TOP Wagon and Harness nearly new suitable for liquor dealer or any light business, at 120 Wooster street, corner Prince, together or separately

A TEAM OF CHILDREN'S PONIES FOR SALE—FIVE years old 49 inches high, warranted sound and kind in all harness price $200 Apply at first stable east of Madison avenue on Twenty-eighth street, north side.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY (FRIDAY), AT 10 o'clock, at stables 15 and 17 East Twenty eighth street, one of the finest Teams of Bay Trotters ever offered at auction 16¾ high 6 and 7 years old Kentucky bred perfectly matched, splendid travellers warranted to trot in 2 50 and warranted sound and kind To be sold without reserve. JOHN L VANDEWATER, Auctioneer

FOR SALE—BREWSTER LANDAULET BLOOD BAY, 16 hands English Harness, corn fed establishment. Can be seen for a few days at stable 145 west Twenty ninth street, between 9 and 10 A M.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW MINERAL WAGON AND NEW and second hand Grocery Wagons, at THOMAS DICKINSON'S 167 York street, Brooklyn, L I

FOR SALE—A CIRCLE FRONT COUPE OR THREE-quarter Carriage, with pole and shafts all complete, in good running order Wood Brothers maker Can be seen at 184 West Eighteenth street

FOR SALE—TWO CANADA PONIES, 15 TO 15½ hands, bay and kind Sold for half value price 165 to $175 also Pitcher Cart and Harness nearly new 204 West Fifteenth street, near Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS CHEAP, together or separate. Apply at 155 Perry street, top floor

FOR SALE—ONE GRAY HORSE, 5 YEARS OLD, 16 hands high sound and kind, stand without tying suitable for doctor, coupe, coach, farmer, butcher, baker 533 West Twenty-eighth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

FOR SALE—STABLE WITH 12 STALLS AND GOOD loft with two years' lease from May 1, it will suit any other business. Apply on the premises, No. 3 Elizabeth st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE FINE YOUNG ROAD HORSE, fit for road or any light work long tail, fine traveller, only five years old will be sold cheap at No 3 Elizabeth st.

HARNESS—FOR FARMING, TEAMING, TRUCKING, carting, express ing, contractors livery stables, road coach, business and pleasure use, $8 to $500 per set, at MOSEMAN'S Harness Warerooms, 114 Chambers street.

ONE PLATFORM SPRING EXPRESS AND ONE GROcery Wagon, one light Business and one Carpenter's Wagon one Chaise one Truck and two Express Wagons, at 25 Spring, at corner of Clarke.

ONE COACH, IN NICE ORDER, ONE COUPE, ONE 2 seat Wagon, new and second hand full and half spring top and no top Wagons for sale, at a modern price. BARTON & BOYLE, No. 6 Seventh avenue.

SECOND HAND PONY PHAETONS, VICTORIA, BUSINESS Wagon, extension top Phaeton slightly soiled Express Dogcart, Coupe Rockaway, Light Rockaway, Dr, or Wagons &c. cheap MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BELLS, EXTENsive assortment prices marked examination solicited different styles, numbering 400 rented for season, when desired privilege of purchase. WITTY'S Manufactory Division and Seventh streets, Brooklyn.

TOP PEGGY, SQUARE ROD SHIFTING SEATS, SUperior maker, entirely new at one half its cost, or lease and use it TAYLOR, 39 Cedar street.

THE STOCK FIXTURES AND LEASE OF A LIVERY Stable running steady eight carriages doing a first class family trade Address for particulars P, box 120 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,236 Broadway

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LIVERY AND BOARDING Stable above Twenty third street and between Madison and Seventh avenues, in exchange for large Five of Estate Lands, a few acres from city available as an investment Address, with full particulars, BUSINESS, box 126 Herald office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A HORSE FOR A MILK Cow 150 East Fifteenth street.

$150 BROWN HORSE, BLACK MARE, $150 FINE handle good work Horses, 4 $ Call at 413 Eighth avenue, corner Forty first street, for two days.

$230.—A FINE 10 NO SORREL TROTTING HORSE, 16 hands 6 years kind to a harness and perfect horse 16 days to be used. Apply at grocery store 604 Greenwich street.

Yachts, Steamboats, &c.

FOR SALE—A STEAM YACHT 90 FEET IN length 20 feet beam, new fast comfortable, built 1870, boiler new, Apply to THOS. ROBERTS, Hunts Point, Westchester, pier No 1 East River

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP INDEPENDENCE BELONGING to the estate of Andrew Johnson, deceased the vessel is in good repair and now lying at foot of Fifth eighth street, North River Apply to Mrs JOHNSON, 621 West Fifty-eighth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP A 30 TON SCHOONER YACHT were Two Mile boat, or will exchange on a $1,500 vessel here Apply for FRANK 128 Fulton street room 1.

WANTED—SLOOP OR SCHOONER YACHT SEND full particulars and cash price to box 3,975 Post office

Wanted to Purchase.

BOGARDUS MILLS WANTED FIVE SMALL DRY Engraving Mills wanted. Address box 701 Post office.

WANTED—FIVE HUNDRED SECOND HAND SILK Hats a liberal price will be paid. Address A. C. LYNCH care Freeman or such a one, 132 Broadway

WANTED—HICKORY TIMBER. ADDRESS BOX 76 Champaign N Y

WANTED SECOND HAND STEAM TABLE, TWELVE feet four or more inches Range two ovens Six Forms, Steam & size about 40 pounds pressure all in good order TARBELL, 50 Cortlandt street.

Financial.

A.—UNION LOAN AND REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 363 Broadway, C K BRUCE H & CO Managers, will loan, in sums of $5,000 to $50,000 on first class Property in New York city

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on property in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only apply to SAMUEL S WOOD, Jr, 155 Broadway, room 9

HARLEM BANK, FEB 12, 1872 The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of four per cent free of all taxes payable to the stockholders on demand on and after the 1st day of March, 1872 The transfer books will be closed from February 19 to March 1. By order. I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

MUNICIPAL BONDS, 12 to 13 per cent interest Safe City and Profit Combined. States may repudiate, but Counties, Cities and Towns cannot. We have at all times Good Municipal Bonds for sale at the lowest market rates. Send for Descriptive Price List and Pamphlets. W N COLER & CO, No 14 Wall street, New York.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON LIFE POLICIES AND OTHER good securities, at the Insurance Agency, 723 Broadway (opposite Astor place) room 1.

MONTREAL SHARES including the celebrated SILVER ISLET MINE for sale superior for sale, by R H RICKARD, 19 Nassau street.

PARTIES HOLDING THE STOCKS OF THE MARIPOSA Company who wish to convert the same into the stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company upon the terms hereto are and under are notified that they must do so before the 1st day of March, 1872 as the privilege of such conversion will then expire

REPUDIATED BONDS WANTED. Parties wishing to dispose of delinquent or repudiated State, County, City or Town Bonds will please address, giving amounts, descriptions and prices, J H. J., box 4,967 Post office, New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD In reference to the action of the Directors of the Hannibal and St Joseph Railroad Company in increasing the capital stock, the following facts are presented —When the new direction came into possession they supposed the property of far more value and in better condition than subsequent examination has proved A careful survey and estimate was consequently made and it was decided that at least $8 000,000 would be required in order to put the road in good working order, as well as to provide for the maturing obligations of the company, a larger portion of which sum would be necessarily disbursed during the present year It was deemed that the old Board of Directors had already contemplated the exigencies as they are February 2, 1871, when they provided by a new issue of stock the means by which the company could reduce the grades, make other improvements and also cancel the obligations (according due to the State of Missouri, under the following legislative enactment An Act to authorize the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company to increase its capital stock. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows — SECTION 1.—For the purpose of providing a fund to reimburse the stockholders of said company for such amounts as may have been or may hereafter be expended in improving the track and road bed and in equipping the road of said company over and above the amounts of their stock, and also of enabling the said company to retire its obligations to the State Bonds and redeem and deliver to the State the bonds of the State issued on account of said company, and also to discharge such of the other liabilities as it may be enabled to pay, it shall be competent and lawful for the Board of Directors of said company from time to time, as may be deemed expedient, to increase the capital stock of said company to such an amount as in the aggregate shall be equal to the cost of said road and equipment and improvements, provided that such increase, together with the existing stock, shall in no event exceed the cost of said property

SEC 2.—The board of Directors of said company shall have the right to dispose of such increase stock by distributing it pro rata in proportion to their stock in said company, among the stockholders of said company, or be paid for in money at such time and in such manner as the Board may direct, or may sell the same in the market, in such a manner and at such times and upon such terms as shall by the said Board of Directors be deemed the best interests of said company

SEC 3.—This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 4, 1869.

In accordance with the above the following resolution, moved by Mr Wellman and seconded by Mr Hummewell, was unanimously adopted —

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board it is expedient that the capital stock of the company be increased to an amount equal to the cost of the road, its equipments and improvements, a terms meeting its outstanding indebtedness for such purposes reduced by the application of the land grant sales, whenever, in the judgment of the directors the condition of the company's affairs will warrant such increase.

The recent issue of stock was made by the Executive Committee December 28, 1871, in conformity with the act on of the old board of officers. A DIRECTOR.

NEW YORK, Feb 16, 1872.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE CINCINNATI AND Indianapolis Junction Railroad Company of Ohio and Indiana —It may be for your interest to confer with O Lewis, at St. Nicholas Hotel, until February 18, 1872, after that time may be addressed at box 3,216 Post office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of Election of the Harlem Bank will be held at the banking room, No. 2,229 Third avenue, on Tuesday the 5th day of March, 1872. Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P M I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

$40,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT, TO LOAN—ON mortgage on first class improved property in the city. Apply in writing S R JOHNSON 38 Wall st.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST CLASS TENEMENT Property in New York. Apply to W H BERRIMAN, No 5 John street, room 7

$200,000 TO BUY GOOD FIRST AND SECOND Mortgages wish, and to loan direct on Tenement Property J R POWELL, 36 Pine street.

$300,000 TO LOAN ON COLUMBIA COLLEGE leaseholds—In sums to suit. Also $110,000, for Tenements executors SHIPMAN, ROWLAND & SLADE, 1,205 Broadway, corner Twenty ninth street.

$400,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON Property, for term of years on new Fifth avenue and Brooklyn lots, Montauk Insurance Company 78 Broadway

$450,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on Real estate in this city or Brooklyn, large and liberal loans on first class property JOHN F CONRAD, 162 Broadway

$500,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, FOR years, without bonus, New York, Brooklyn, Westchester and Jersey, money on second and leasehold mortgages. A M JOHNSON, 60 Liberty street.

Boarders Wanted.

1—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FIRST CLASS BOARD, location first class and convenient to Fifth avenue and Bleecker's rest cars, terms moderate. 58 Perry street, near Fourth.

1 ELEGANT SUIT OF APARTMENTS—CONSISTING OF Parlor, Dining, Bedrooms and bath with private table and attendance at Worth House, 203 Fifth avenue, running on Madison square.

2 WEST THIRTY NINTH STREET—A SUIT OF HANDsomely furnished Rooms, on second floor, with Board

3 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY—$6 AND $7—FURnished Rooms, large and small, to let, with Board, to families single persons, table Board, $4 a week per week. 136 Bleecker street.

$4 50 TO $10—GOOD BOARD WITH OR WITHout Rooms, at 17 Bleecker street single Rooms with Board, $5 and $7 per week pleasant Rooms for families also.

5TH AVENUE, 9—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS on parlor floor handsomely furnished, with Board private table if desired, references, &c.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Isaac Van Wart Buckhout at White Plains, Westchester County.

Extraordinary Firmness of the Murderer.

The Sleepy Hollow Murders—The Victims and the Vengeance of the Law.

A Frightful Crime and Its Consequences.

ANOTHER PENITENT MALEFACTOR.

Strenuous Efforts to Save the Criminal—Hopes of Executive Interference Entertained to the Last Moment—Buckhout Not Dismayed When Under the Gallows—Scenes and Incidents of the Execution.

In the tragic annals of human turpitude, since the fratricidal knife of Cain first stained the virgin soil of earth with a brother's blood, it would be difficult to discover a crime more atrociously conceived or more frightfully executed than that for which Isaac Van Wart Buckhout, in the yard of the County Jail at White Plains, Westchester county, yesterday suffered the extreme penalty of the law. And although justice in this instance has been signally tardy, owing to the too numerous facilities afforded by our judiciary as at present constituted, whereby arch-criminals often evade the consequences of their acts, the righteous retribution which has at last overtaken the Sleepy Hollow murderer is regarded with satisfaction by that entire community whose moral obligations he ignored throughout his lifetime, and whose peaceful, law-abiding tendencies he ruthlessly violated and profaned.

The career of the man who has forfeited his life to outraged law reveals a nature unusually depraved. Having been brought up in a strictly agricultural district of the county named, his educational advantages appear to have been somewhat circumscribed; although his father, being a farmer in comfortable circumstances, did not altogether neglect the instruction of his sons, some of whom have proved successful business men and worthy members of society. Naturally possessing a low order of intellect and a predominating development of animal instincts, Buckhout in his youth abandoned the studious cares of the schoolroom for the more congenial pleasures of hunting, fishing and other kindred sports. Owing to his depraved tastes he was constantly thrown into the companionship of others equally dissolute as himself, so that ere he arrived at man's estate he had, in addition to his other vices, contracted habits of intoxication, and was generally considered one of the most worthless characters in the neighborhood, his indolent, disobedient and reckless course of life was

A CONSTANT SOURCE OF GRIEF

to his pious mother, who, when speaking of him, would call him her "erring son," adding that "he had caused her more bitter anxiety and trouble than all the rest of her children." He was a man without any apparent aim or ambition in life. Licentiousness and liquor were his delight, and he was regarded as a mortal enemy to female purity, in respect to the latter trait, even during his married life, Buckhout's gross proclivities were a perpetual source of terror to those matrons among his neighbors who had daughters growing up around them; and it is a notorious fact that on one occasion the mother of a young woman living in the neighborhood—perhaps within a few hundred yards of Buckhout—armed herself with a loaded shotgun and watched with determined persistency the door of his house night and day for a whole week, during which time

THE COWARDLY SEDUCER

remained secreted, not daring to face the vengeance of outraged maternity.

In an evil hour for himself and for her who had trustingly confided to him her earthly happiness, he married Miss Louisa Cook, an estimable young lady, daughter of a wealthy and respectable resident of the town of Ossining. After his marriage Buckhout boarded with one of his brothers at Sing Sing, but his corrupt nature, in whose gushy atmosphere no honorable thought could exist, caused him to become jealous of that brother, though, it is generally believed, without the slightest cause. Certain it is, however, that revenge and murder were then in Buckhout's heart, and if his brother had not taken himself out of the way he would have shot him. From that time forward it is said by those who knew him best that murder rankled in his bosom; and at the time the triple tragedy took place, if Buckhout could have enticed his brother to his house with the Kendalls, he would have slain him with the rest of his victims. By the aid of his wife's relatives a farm was subsequently purchased in the romantic neighborhood of Sleepy Hollow. Here, surrounded by the tranquil charms of

A LOVELY LANDSCAPE

(the beauties of which have been delineated in the pages of our national literature by Washington Irving), the hearty good wishes and the friendly co-operation of the numerous farmers whose comfortable cottages dot the hillsides and valleys, impressing the beholder with ideas of simplicity, thrift and repose, it seemed as though no recurrence of domestic trouble would cloud the sunshine of their newly married existence. Ere long, however, the storm of Buckhout's vile passions again arose, and he relapsed into his former habits of dissipation, to which was added the crowning infamy of marital infidelity. While the farm remained neglected and unproductive, and while the almost heart-broken wife

CROUCHED AROUND HER LONELY FIRESIDE,

Buckhout continued his carousals, often absenting himself for several consecutive days and nights, only to return home after a protracted debauch either to maltreat his victim or shock her sensitive nature with foul charges of inconstancy.

Among Buckhout's neighbors was Alfred Kendall, an Englishman, of unblemished reputation, who did business as a wine importer and insurance broker in Pine street, New York. As the farm owned by Mr. Kendall joined the property of Buckhout, the members of both families had always been on the most friendly terms with each other. Buckhout and his wife were on all occasions welcomed to the house of Mr. Kendall, who had often aided the former by his purse, as well as his counsel, in business matters. Between Buckhout and Charles Kendall, son of the murdered man, a friendly intimacy had also existed for years, and in times past they had often been companions in the pursuit of game and other rural pastimes. On December 25, 1869, Buckhout and his wife dined with the Kendall family, and in the evening

A GAME OF CARDS

was played, during which Buckhout became unusually morose on ascertaining that his wife and Charles Kendall had, in the game, practised some sleight of hand which resulted in his defeat. After a while, however, Buckhout pretended to regain his cheerfulness, and on leaving for home requested that Mr. Kendall, his son and his second daughter should share his hospitality on the following New Years Day. When the morning of that fatal day arrived the daughter pleaded some excuse and abandoned the idea of visiting, while her father and brother set out for the dwelling of Buckhout, which place they were observed by some of the neighbors to enter about half-past ten A. M. Had they known that their host, with fell design, had early on that morning commenced the barrels of his gun that he might reload with larger sized shot, before placing the fearful implement behind a convenient door, they would doubtless have shrunk from the invitation to what proved

A FEAST OF BLOOD.

On entering, the guests found Buckhout and his wife alone in the house, and after a social greeting the former proposed that the two gentlemen should take a walk, apparently with the wife remained in the kitchen to converse with domestic duties. Having proceeded a short distance from the unsuspecting victims and Buckhout, without uttering a word, suddenly disappeared behind the door of an outhouse. What followed may best be described in the concise and impressive expression of Mr. Baxter in summing up the case on the part of the prosecution—

The scene of the 1st of January, 1870, presented an exhibition of the cowardice and Mr. Clinton, suggests itself to us, on the morning of that day Alfred Kendall was the honored guest of a host professing and promising much, who looked up to his own interests, and, as might have been the desire of a friend, as a guest, provided for the comfort of the law, which gave him the right to be there. His family, consisting of his wife and two children, were also his guests. Happily but unwarily was

he borne down the stream of time, until he was fast approaching

THE SOFT AND MELLOWED TWILIGHT

of a well-spent life. That morning in the enjoyment of excellent health, surrounded by loved ones at home—although in the course of nature the time could not be far distant when the clod of the valley should close over his mortal remains—Alfred Kendall had every reason to believe that a happy earthly future awaited him, that he would spend the evening of life in the serene and hallowed tranquillity of domestic happiness, and that finally, full of years and rich in the esteem and affection of relatives and friends, he would descend peacefully and quietly to that tomb which, at the farthest, so soon awaits us all. Little thought he that his neighbor, whom he had so often befriended, would be so soon

TRANSFORMED INTO AN ASSASSIN.

Who can portray the situation of the lamented Mrs. Buckhout on that occasion? No language within the power of man is adequate to the description. What must have been the agony of that tender and loving wife? While exchanging congratulations with her own and her husband's guests

THE REPORT OF A GUN

bursts upon her ear. One guest falls apparently dead; another report follows quick as the lightning's flash, and she beholds before her the other guest a corpse! Her brain reels. Before she can pour forth a single wail of woe ere she can command strength to utter a shriek of despair, she sees advancing upon her the assassin of her guests—he who had sworn to love, cherish and protect her; she beholds murder in his eye; her death is written in his countenance;

HER HEART IS BROKEN;

she cannot speak; her utterance chokes in the attempt; her pent-up agony and untold horror cannot find vent in so much as a single sob; she gives one imploring look for mercy; then, without granting time for even a short prayer, the murderer, with upturned gun, does the work of death upon her unresisting, helpless body."

Believing that he had killed all three of his victims and that his guilty secret would forever be secure in the graves of those whom he had so inhumanly slaughtered, Buckhout, after smashing his gun on the defenceless head of his murdered partner, rushed from the scene of blood to the house of a neighbor, exclaiming, "I have killed them all, take me to jail; I'm afraid they will hang me." So far as related to Alfred Kendall and Buckhout's wife the murderer's work had been eternally accomplished, while Charles Kendall, having lingered unconscious for several days, ultimately recovered from his wounds, with the loss of an eye, and his features otherwise mutilated. Appalled, doubtless, at the magnitude of his crime, Buckhout, before reaching the jail, commenced

A STUDIED SYSTEM OF ACTING,

with a view of impressing upon those around him the belief that his mental faculties were affected. With head bowed down and eyes apparently fixed on vacancy, he maintained a gloomy silence for some days, scarcely touching food in the jail, and refusing to utter a syllable even when spoken to by his counsel. So confident was the belief in Buckhout's feigned insanity that he was, while overacting the part of a lunatic,

FORCIBLY DOSED WITH CHLOROFORM,

and while recovering from the influence of the anæsthesia was betrayed into a free use of his magical powers, freely confessing his crime and rehearsing the old story of infidelity on the part of his slaughtered wife. The Grand Jury, which sat shortly afterwards, found true bills against the prisoner for the willful murder of Alfred Kendall, and also for the murder of his (Buckhout's) wife. His first trial for the murder of Alfred Kendall took place March 23, 1870, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at White Plains, Justice Tappen presiding. Messrs. Henry L. Clinton, of New York; Jackson O. Dykman (then District Attorney) and John S. Bates conducted the prosecution in a manner which reflected the highest credit on themselves. The defence set up was "insanity," and the array of legal ability (which included the tact and forensic talent of Mr. Grenville T. Jenks, since deceased) brought to bear in behalf of Buckhout led many to believe that the ends of justice would be defeated, and a remorseless, sin-soaked malefactor again turned loose in their midst. In this belief, however, the community was happily disappointed. After occupying thirteen days the trial ended in a disagreement of the jury, who were said to have stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal. The second trial, Justice Joseph F. Barnard presiding, was commenced March 29, 1871, and concluded April 6, 1871, with another disagreement of the jury, they standing eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. The third trial, also before the last named Justice, was commenced July 6, 1871, and terminated on the 18th of the same month, when Buckhout was convicted of

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE,

with a recommendation to mercy. This was generally regarded as a compromise verdict with an obstinate juror who would not be argued into an opinion contrary to that favoring mental disorder on the part of Buckhout when he perpetrated the crime. Accordingly the prisoner was sentenced by Justice Barnard to be hung on September 16, 1871. Upon application by Buckhout's counsel, however, Governor Hoffman subsequently granted a respite to September 15th, and directed a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, headed by Dr. John P. Gray, of the State Asylum for the Insane at Utica, to proceed to the jail for the purpose of ascertaining the mental status of the condemned man. The report of the commission was, in all respects, unfavorable to Buckhout. His counsel, Mr. Francis Larkin, then invoked the assistance of Justice Pratt, who granted a stay of proceedings, which was only served on Sheriff Brundage when he was

ABOUT TO ADJUST THE ROPE

around the neck of the doomed man. The legal points which Justice Pratt had considered sufficient to warrant him in granting a stay of proceedings were argued at the General Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, December 23, 1871, when the conviction was affirmed and Buckhout resentenced by Justice Gilbert to be hanged February 16. Again, on the 20 instant, did the prisoner's counsel apply to Justice Gilbert for a stay of proceedings, on the ground that the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at which his client was convicted, was illegally organized.

THE ARGUMENT

was responded to by District Attorney Briggs, of Westchester county, and resulted in the motion being peremptorily denied by Justice Gilbert. Determined not to leave any effort untried to keep the halter from the neck of his client, Buckhout's counsel, as a last resort, succeeded in bringing the case before Chief Justice Church, of the Court of Appeals at Albany, last Saturday. This did not avail, however, as the Chief Justice announced his decision on Monday, refusing the application for a stay of proceedings. When this intelligence was conveyed to Buckhout he appeared to be visibly affected, his athletic frame trembling at the portentous announcement. This apparent horror of his approaching doom, however, was of short duration, as the wretched man soon resumed his wonted calmness of exterior, which has been the surprise of all who have come in contact with him during his lengthy incarceration. Throughout the entire of Thursday Buckhout's spirits did not undergo the slightest depression, this being attributed by some to the fact that he had been informed of the

ALMOST SUPERHUMAN EFFORTS

then being made, not only with the Governor at Albany, but also before Judge Johnson, of the Seventh Judicial district, in his behalf. During that day, his last on earth, the condemned man appeared wondrously calm, ate his meals with evident relish, and conversed freely, if not cheerfully, with the few who were privileged to see him. Before lying down that evening he was visited by his spiritual adviser, Rev. Mr. Van Keeck, and Rev. Mr. Guilbert, of Tarrytown, whose church Buckhout formerly attended. These gentlemen remained with the criminal until half-past eight o'clock, and in about five minutes thereafter Buckhout was undressed and in bed, courting "tired nature's sweet restorer," as though he were about commencing life instead of ending it by a violent death on the morrow. Accompanied by Mr. A. J. Hyatt, a lawyer, who had interested himself in the prisoner's defence, the writer called at Buckhout's cell door a few minutes after he had lain down. On hearing the voice of the former the anxious man at once arose from his bed, and, with a cheerful smile, extended his hand through the grating of his cell door to the visitors. When asked as to how he felt the reply was, "pretty fair; I am in hopes that the Judges will do something for me." In regard to his spiritual condition Buckhout spoke thankfully of the clergymen who had just left him for a few hours, and added that he had "done the best he knew how to prepare for death." He was then sorrowfully informed that if

THE DREAD SENTENCE OF THE LAW

were carried out, his body would be conveyed to Chappaqua and there buried by the side of his father and mother. This touching ante-mortem assurance did not produce any visible effect on the doomed malefactor, who, in a simple, saddening manner, expressed his thanks for this affectionate remembrance of him on the part of his relatives. During the night Buckhout slept tolerably well. At midnight he awoke from a deep slumber, and while rubbing his eyes, as if to convince himself of the terrible realities which surrounded him, he was asked by one of the guards on watch at his cell whether he had slept soundly, to which he replied, "Yes; that he had been dreaming." Among the curious knots of citizens which gathered in various parts of the Court House up to eleven o'clock at night many hopes and some believed that a respite would come, while a few were

WILLING TO TAKE ODDS

on a wager that the execution would not take place at all. Meantime the space between the rear of the Court House and the jail, containing an area about fifty feet square, had been fenced in, and the paling to which the gallows was to be attached, a substantial frame for some years, brought out and erected within the enclosure. This ghastly apparatus was originally intended for Thomas Fitzgerald, a soldier, who was convicted for the murder of Felix Hicks, at Westchester, in 1866, and whose sentence was subsequently commuted to imprisonment for life. It consisted of the ordinary uprights and cross beam, with rope, noose and weights.

THE EXECUTION.

For the sun had poured his golden light over the slumbering village of White Plains yesterday morning, strangers—mostly pedestrians—were observed coming from different directions, many of them looking as though they had enjoyed a good portion of the preceding night in their coffee. As the morning wore on the influx of visitors rapidly increased, the ranks of people representing nearly all classes of the community, coming in from the most remote portions of Westchester and adjoining counties. From the capacious livery stables of the larger of the hotels in the village, to the humble abode of the lowly proprietor of the modest sign of the sporting fowl, all were put in requisition and in use to accommodate patrons. It was to them no ordinary event that was to take place within a few hours, or at least, to witness the awful scene which was to terminate the career of the murderer. The hotels and public houses were thronged by the curious and the excited friends, as they mutually urged their

pill-box theories, entertained each other by

wondering aloud whether the condemned man would not "cave in" when brought to face the gallows. While Buckhout's career and crime formed in every instance the subjects of conversation among the scattered groups everywhere to be seen on the streets or in the taverns, it was noticed that no man had a word to say in his favor. Such was the force of public opinion, that it seemed as though the murderer was

UNIVERSALLY DENOUNCED AND EXECRATED;

not altogether on account of his enormous crime, but because it would appear that his whole life was destitute of a solitary redeeming act. In response to a requisition made by Sheriff Brundage a detachment of the Third regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., numbering about three hundred men, under command of Colonel Fay, arrived at an early hour and took up a position around the Court House. It cannot be said, however, that they imparted much dignity to the solemn occasion, as the proximity of several drinking saloons spread disorder in their ranks, and occasioned for a time such a total disregard of all discipline as was simply disgraceful. Sergeant Sleeth, of Tremont, with a section of his police force, was present to preserve order inside of the Court House and gallows enclosure, as was also a portion of the Morrisania police, under Captain Delette.

Shortly after six o'clock Buckhout arose and performed his customary ablutions. At seven o'clock he was waited upon by Rev. Messrs. Guilbert and Van Kleeck, who remained in the cell with him for an hour, after which a substantial breakfast was brought to the prisoner. This repast, of which the condemned partook heartily, embraced ham and eggs, beefsteak, hot cakes with syrup, plain bread and butter, French rolls and coffee. Although at this hour every preparation had been made for

CARRYING OUT THE SENTENCE,

many still believed that a respite would be forthcoming. This belief was still more encouraged by the fact that Benjamin Buckhout, brother of the prisoner, had not put in an appearance since leaving for Albany in the hope of effecting Executive interference. The condemned man himself also hoped for the best, and while expressing himself as being ready for the worst that might come, still entertained a strong hope that his brother's absence augured favorably. This hope on the part of the wretched man was shortly afterwards materially removed when his indefatigable counsel, Francis Larkin, accompanied by Benjamin Buckhout, entered the prison cell and informed Buckhout that the flickering light of hope was almost extinguished. This meant that the Governor was being supplicated at that moment, although it was almost certain that he would not interfere. Buckhout on hearing this

EVINCED NO EMOTION,

merely remarking that he had expected such a result. In order to await intelligence from the State capital Sheriff Brundage decided that the execution should not take place until a quarter to twelve o'clock. During the interval the two clergymen already named were closeted with Buckhout, who, while sitting on his cot, with head bent forward and hands resting on his knees, listened attentively to their exhortations, not for a moment, however, displaying the slightest trepidation at the approach of the dread scene which was to forever close his eyes upon the world. In answer to a remark made by one of the clergymen Buckhout said that he felt he could "lay down as a little child and say, 'Thy will be done!'" When the hour of eleven o'clock arrived a despatch was received by the Sheriff from Governor Hoffman stating that he would not interfere in the case. In a few minutes thereafter Benjamin Buckhout entered the cell for the purpose of taking farewell of

THE DOOMED MAN.

The interview, which was a most affecting one, did not disturb the feelings of the prisoner, who looked as though he would like to have shared the anguish of his almost heart-broken brother. To the latter Buckhout firmly, though sorrowfully, said, "We shall soon have to part company." While wringing the hand of his brother at parting Buckhout said, with calmness, "Goodby, Ben; you will remember me," and then became silent, while his brother hurried from the sad scene. At half-past eleven o'clock Sheriff Brundage, carrying his insignia of authority, entered the cell and informed Buckhout that the momentous hour had arrived. The prisoner instantly jumped to his feet, and cheerfully submitted to being pinioned. He was apparently about forty years of age, nearly six feet high and weighing, perhaps, one hundred and ninety pounds. His dress consisted of a mixed gray coat and pataloons, with black silk vest. When

THE PROCESS OF PINIONING

had been completed Sheriff Brundage directed Deputy Sheriff Miller to read the death warrant, which the latter did in tones tremulous with emotion. Outside the jail and within the enclosure were assembled about three hundred persons, including Court House officials, special deputies and other privileged persons, besides several members of the city and county press. The melancholy procession left the cell, preceded by the Sheriff and his deputies—Ford, Banks and Miller—followed by Buckhout, who walked firmly between the two clergymen, Drs. Hodgson and Schmidt bringing up the rear. There was an oppressive stillness in the jail, nearly all of the other prisoners crouching in their cells, being fully impressed with the fact that one of their number was on his journey to eternity. On passing out of the door one of the prisoners, who was acting as an inside sentinel,

THREW HIS ARMS AROUND BUCKHOUT,

embracing and kissing him fervently, which salutation was ardently returned by the doomed malefactor. Buckhout's stoical appearance and erect bearing evidently took the assemblage outside by surprise, and *sotto voce* expressions of admiration and wonder at his firmness and calm demeanor might have been heard on all sides. When standing under the gallows Buckhout remained unmoved while prayers were being offered for his eternal welfare, the only symptom of weakness he showed was in a nervous twitching of his right hand in an effort to grasp the lower portion of his coat. When the last prayer had been concluded, Sheriff Brundage in a kindly manner asked Buckhout if he desired to make any remarks. He replied that he had nothing to say, except to wish him good by. He then shook hands with the Sheriff and others standing near, maintaining the utmost composure throughout the trying ordeal. The last with whom he shook hands were Francis Larkin, his counsel, and District Attorney Briggs. While grasping his hand the last-named gentleman said, feelingly, "God save you, Isaac; God bless you;" to which Buckhout replied, "I have put my trust in God and I feel that he has forgiven me." Deputy Sheriff Ford then adjusted the black cap, and in the next instant, at 11:45 o'clock, Sheriff Brundage with an axe severed the cord by which the weights were suspended, and the body of Buckhout was swinging in mid air. After hanging nine minutes the pulse ceased to beat, and at fourteen and a half minutes after the rope had been cut circulation stopped. After hanging twenty-four minutes the body was lowered into a coffin and delivered to the friends of the deceased for burial. Although the neck was not broken, Buckhout's death was comparatively easy, owing to the efficient manner in which the execution had been carried out by Sheriff Brundage and his deputies. And thus has ended the Sleepy Hollow murderer.

SIOKES' GRAND JURY.

An Absent Juror and Consequent Adjournment Till Monday Next.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer opened as usual yesterday morning to take up the case of Stokes against the indicting Grand Jury. At the adjournment of the Court on the previous day leave was granted to one of the jurors to attend a funeral, and the time of assembling was, in consequence, fixed for an hour later than ordinarily. At half-past eleven Judge Cardozo took his seat on the bench, the court room being then almost as crowded as on the first days of the excitement in the case.

THE PRISONER

was strongly guarded as usual, though he entered the court room with quite a self-possessed and satisfied demeanor, but on meeting the curious gaze of the unexpectedly large audience, he at once succumbed to the terrible realities of his situation, and for the short time the Court awaited the arrival of the absent juror he but rarely, and then furtively, glanced round the room.

TWELVE O'CLOCK ARRIVED

but the absentee still held aloof. Several surmises and speculations floated around, not the least improbable being that Mr. Nicholson, who caused all the wondering and waiting, had got tired of the farce in which he was an actor, and having no fear of the punishment attending "contempt of Court," thought he would not attend at all, at least for one day—the change from grave to gay—from his presence at funeral rites to his observance of his rights and duties as a juror on such an occasion being too much for him. While all were engaged in discussing the *pros* and *cons* and continually turning their eyes to the private entrance to the court room some little diversion to the strain of expectancy was caused by the appearance of the

COMMISSIONER OF JURORS,

Douglas Taylor, who should have been the principal witness as to the manner in which the Grand Jury was empanelled and sworn, but that he was absent, only returning to the city yesterday.

OFFICIAL PATIENCE

at last became exhausted, and Judge Cardozo determined on an adjournment. Addressing counsel he said:—"Gentlemen, there is one juror absent still. I do not know that you will be able to make much progress to-day under these circumstances."

COUNSEL FOR THE PRISONER—Waiting time here on a mere contingency seems to be hard.

Judge CARDOZO—The better plan would be to adjourn until Monday and send notice to the juror in the meantime.

The District Attorney acquiesced, and His Honor directed Mr. Valentine, Court Crier, to ascertain the residence of the juror and notify him to be in Court at half-past ten A. M. on Monday.

The court was then adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE ABSENTEE.

The rest of the jurors and not half the audience had cleared out when Mr. Nicholson arrived and took his place. He appeared greatly surprised at the sensation he was evidently creating, and hastened to inquire into the cause. His explanation is that he thought the Court had been adjourned to twelve M. to-day, and that he was absent in the interval in Connecticut on business.

RIVER THIEVES.

The ship Nimrod, lying at pier No. 46 East River, was boarded yesterday morning by four river thieves, who struck the watchman, James Grumley, on the head with some blunt instrument and inflicted several wounds upon him. They became alarmed at the watchman's cries to help and made their escape in boats. Grumley was sent to the police station house, where his wounds were dressed by the police surgeon, and afterwards sent home.

THE FOSTER CAR-HOOK MURDER.

Decision of the Supreme Court, General Term, Upon the Writ of Error in Foster's Case.

Conviction of Murder in the First Degree Affirmed by the Court.

Opinions of Judges Ingraham and Brady.

The car-hook tragedy is slowly but surely reaching its closing act. Unhappily, like most modern tragedies in real life, the public interest does not deepen as the denouement draws near. In the first act—the arrest of the murderer and the coroner's inquisition—the public attention was roused to a pitch of most absorbing interest. A like engrossing interest was felt in the second act—the trial of the prisoner, his conviction of murder in the first degree, and the sentence of death passed upon him. These acts came in quick succession. Then the curtain fell for a while, and then followed a long intermission. Public interest was distracted thereby. In the busy, bustling life about us, however, other dramas of even more exciting character were put upon the stage. Foster, in his prison cell, has been for a time forgotten. This may or may not be part and parcel of our vitiated ideas of the value of human life and the propensity of making the blood shedder the hero of the hour, at the expense of his poor victim, but it is lamentably the truth, notwithstanding. Seven months of an intermission passed, and yesterday the curtain again rose, at the opening of the third act—the decision upon the appeal to the Supreme Court, General Term, upon the stay of proceedings granted by Judge Pratt on a writ of error. The Court refused to grant a new trial and affirmed the judgment of the Court below. There were not a half dozen persons present in Court to hear the result. Of course the next act will be carrying the case to the Court of Appeals. We give below in full the opinions of Judges Ingraham and Brady. Judge Barnard, who constituted one of the Judges of the Court, coincides with the other Judges, but presented no written opinion:—

OPINION OF JUDGE INGRAHAM.

The prisoner was convicted in the Oyer and Terminer of the crime of murder in the first degree. A writ of error was sued out to this Court. Upon the argument of the case a single question was presented to us arising from the refusal of the the Judge to charge as requested by the prisoner's counsel. The killing was produced by one or more blows with a car hook on the head of the deceased. The Judge charged the jury that on the indictment they could convict of

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

He was then requested to charge the jury that on the indictment and upon the evidence the jury could convict of murder in the second degree. This was refused and the prisoner's counsel excepted. The Judge was also requested to charge, "If the prisoner killed the deceased by an assault upon him with a deadly weapon, with the intent to maim the deceased, but without any design to effect death, such killing would be murder in the second degree." This was refused and exception also noted. These two requests both related to the question whether the evidence warranted the charge that the jury might convict of murder in the second degree. The definition of murder in the second degree is as follows:—"Such killing, * * * when perpetrated without any design to effect death, by a person engaged in the commission of any felony, shall be murder in the second degree." It was contended by the prisoner's counsel that if the prisoner only intended to maim the deceased, and not to kill him, then the statute applied to this case, and the Judge erred in refusing to charge as requested. The question necessary to be examined in the decision of this point is what is meant by the term "any felony," and whether it can be the

OFFENCE OF STRIKING THE BLOW

which produced the death. This has been examined in several cases to which I will refer. It was discussed by the Judges in the case of The People vs. Rector (9 Wend, 569, 595), although the case was decided on other grounds. Judge Brown says:—"There is no pretence that the prisoner, while engaged in a riot or other misdemeanor not amounting to felony, killed the deceased by misadventure. He was engaged in no other offence than that of illegally beating the deceased. That was what he intended to do, and whether he designed to kill or not I think the Judge was right in holding that the desire of instruction was inapplicable to the case. Such a charge could only be proper where the accused was committing or attempting to commit some other offence than that of intentional violence upon the person killed." And again, at page 600, he says:—"The prisoner's counsel rely on the article relating to manslaughter, which declares that the killing of a human being without a design to effect a death, while the accused is engaged in the perpetration of any crime not amounting to felony, &c., shall be deemed manslaughter in the first degree. This section only applies to that class of cases where the accused, while engaged in committing some other crime or misdemeanor, kills a human being by accident or misadventure and without any intent to do him a bodily harm. It has

NO APPLICATION

where an attack either with or without an intent to kill is made upon a particular individual. This provision of the statute was again under review in The People vs. Butler (5 Packer's Reports 377, 384.) Strong, P. J., says: "If the prisoner killed his wife by violent means, no doubt he was engaged in the perpetration of an assault and battery, which is a misdemeanor." But that was a part of the act itself which constituted the principal charge. The statute evidently contemplates some other misdemeanor than that which is an ingredient in the imputed offence; otherwise that part of it relating to an attempt to perpetrate a misdemeanor would be wholly nugatory." In The People vs. Sheehan (2 Babner, 217) the prisoner was convicted of murder in the second degree. It was held that such conviction was erroneous, because there was no evidence to show that the accused was engaged in the commission of any felony except the killing of Wright, for which he was on trial. In The People vs. Thompson (41 N. Y. Rep. 1) the prisoner was convicted of murder in the second degree, and the conviction was sustained upon the ground that no exceptions were taken to the ruling on that point. It was admitted by counsel that the charge was erroneous in saying that the prisoner could be convicted of murder in the second degree. He says:—"From the testimony it appears that the defendant was not at the time he caused the death of Bailey engaged in the commission of any felony, &c., and was not, therefore, guilty of murder in the second degree. These cases, with that of O'Keefe vs. The People (40 New York, 383) establish the following

RULES APPOINTED APPLICABLE TO THIS CASE.

First—That when an accused is indicted for murder in the first degree the jury may find him guilty of any lesser degree of the same offence, including that of murder in the second degree, and that the Court should so instruct the jury.

Second—That if the accused wishes to prevent a conviction of murder in the second degree he should request the Court to charge the jury that the evidence does not warrant a conviction therefor.

Third—That it would be error to charge a jury that the accused could be convicted of murder in the second degree or manslaughter in the first degree where the only felony or misdemeanor proved was the blow which caused the death of the deceased.

Fourth—That to warrant the instruction asked for in this case it was necessary that the evidence should show that the prisoner was engaged in the commission of some other felony than the act which caused the death.

The application of these rules to this case is

DECISIVE OF THE QUESTION

which has been argued against the prisoner. The attempt to maim the deceased, which is urged by the prisoner's counsel to be the felony which the prisoner was engaged in committing, was the blow which caused the death of the deceased. In regard to that blow the jury had been instructed that there must be intention, deliberation and premeditation before striking the blow. If they did not believe that Foster had a

PREMEDITATED INTENT TO KILL

then the charge of murder in the first degree fails. They were also instructed that they might find the prisoner guilty of any lesser degree, and if they had any doubt as to the degree it was their duty to convict of the lesser degree. We think these instructions were as favorable to the prisoner as could be required of the Court under the evidence, and that there was no error in the refusal to charge upon the point to which exception was taken.

Judgment should be affirmed.

JUDGE BRADY'S OPINION.

The justice presiding on the trial herein charged that if the jury found that the prisoner's sole intent was to commit an assault and battery upon the deceased the resulting death was not more than manslaughter in the first degree, and, further, that on the indictment the jury could convict of murder in the second degree. He declined in charge that on the indictment and upon the evidence the jury could convict of murder in the second degree, and also in charge that if the prisoner killed the deceased by an assault upon him with a deadly weapon, with the intent to maim him without any intent to effect death, such killing was murder in the second degree. The theory upon which the counsel for the prisoner rest their right to these instructions is that if the prisoner, when he struck

THE FATAL BLOW

intended only to fracture the skull of the deceased, he did not intend to kill but to maim, and, upon the ground that he was engaged in the commission of a felony, assuming that an intended fracture of the skull by criminal violence would be a felony, he could not be convicted of the murder relating to murder in the second degree. It must be decided from the killing and not a part of the act by which that is accomplished, or of the act which constitutes the principal charge. I think it a fair conclusion upon the proposition of the prisoner's counsel to say that an

INTENTION TO BREAK THE SKULL

and to kill are almost identical. It is true that men proceed by such a fracture have recovered, but that depends so much upon the character of the wound, that an expert manipulator attempting the same must, with a fair and honest endeavor, succeed, and the prisoner was charged and well expressed to him with a deadly weapon, with the intent to cause death. The charge was not confined to a blow struck with such a design, without such and a thorough consideration of the manner in which it is to be used, and with anger and fierce had been or would be used, and under the advantageously hazardous that it ought not to be contemplated as an

EXTENSION OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

to the consequences suggested. An assailant cannot have any reasonably dangerous in his opinion to be allowed a separate and distinct place from the bleeding victim; it might be proper that there was a case in which the question whether the accused had the effect of death, and in that way to give him the benefit of any doubt that might exist on that subject. The prisoner had the benefit of such instructions, and when that is the judgment the jury might find him guilty of murder in the second degree. I concur, therefore, in the conclusion at which that learned Judge in Oyer and Terminer has arrived as a

FAIR INTERPRETATION OF THE STATUTE

and statement of the result of the cases to which he refers. I think it may be well added, with great propriety, that the law was fairly given to the jury in regard to the facts and the law was fairly applied to the facts as they were submitted to the jury, and which were supported by evidence showing that he was under the influence of liquor at the time of the occurrence, and upon that evidence the jury were empowered by the Judge presiding at the trial and sentenced as follows, to the law, and although there is much doubt in my mind whether the sentence is not too severe, and therefore unreasonable, that is one for the executive to consider and not the Court, and I therefore recommend him to mercy. It was

THE ONLY MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCE

I commend with the prisoner, and unfortunately previous acts of intemperance. With that we have nothing to do, the responsibility of the law is vested, and perhaps wisely, in the jury, and I therefore let on such a question that sentence may well be extended to the

FAMILY OF THE DECEASED,

who are violently, without just cause or provocation, deprived of a husband, father or brother, and to the community at large, that the course of justice may be in no way impeded or delayed. I therefore decide that the sentence of the law be carried into effect on Friday, the 16th day of February, 1872, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M., and that the prisoner be remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of Westchester county, to be dealt with according to law.

Judgment affirmed.

GRANT AND GREELEY.

The Sage of Chappaqua in Philadelphia—A Few Words About the Presidency—Forney and the Social Status Ring—The McClure-Gray Contest—Is Curtin Waiting To Be Called to Pennsylvania?

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1872.

The quiet that pervades the Colonnade Hotel in this city was seriously disturbed on Sunday last by the advent of no less a personage than the Sage of Chappaqua, Hon. Horace Greeley, accompanied by Judge Avery and one Camp, a present or former attache of the *Tribune*. People wondered what brought the illustrious farmer to the Quaker City, and on Sunday, too! But their wonderings and vague surmises went for naught, for the trio kept to themselves and were "at home" to none but "discontented" republicans. Considering the democratic instincts that have sway in the breast of the philosopher, who has often said that one man is as good another, provided always he behaves himself, this exclusiveness was the theme of general comment. Some went so far as to doubt his presence; the hotel register was consulted and proved beyond doubt that he was present in the flesh, for who ever attempted to counterfeit that signature is at once a liar and a traitor, and no one ever attempted it.

"MCLURE, THE DISCONTENTED,"

appeared at the hotel in the afternoon, and was not denied admittance. What transpired during his visit has not been made public, nor will I attempt to guess. It is asserted by men who ought to know that Mr. Greeley is marshalling a force of "Grant busters" from the crowd of ambitious politicians of both parties, and among them are such men as McClure, Benjamin Brewster, Lewis Cassidy, and Curtin even is spoken of. With his organization fully effected and well in hand, it is said he proposes to scratch their backs with a *Tribune* quill, and they in turn are pledged to tickle his vanity with the Vice Presidential dodger—a very pretty toy as it stands. There is hardly a doubt that Mr. Greeley, with the *Tribune* influence promised as an inducement, can capture some pretty shrewd co-operators, and there are enough idle and offensive—if I may be allowed to coin a word—to jump at anything that promises power, office and plunder.

I have been told that Curtin is kept posted on all the political moves of consequence that are being made, and at the proper time he will resign his position at St. Petersburg and return. The season is ripe for revolt, and as the time draws near for the nominations to be made there is a general anxiety on the part of all politicians to know whose names will go on the slate. Mr. Greeley has time and again helped his party, but just so soon as he attempts to help himself the aces turn up for his opponents, and it has been suggested that the best thing that can happen to Grant is to have Dr. Greeley opposed to him. I don't think Grant is so well satisfied to have such men as McClure or Curtin fighting him. The latter, to keep him out of the way, was given the St. Petersburg mission; but his brain is just as active, although his influence is not ever present, as it was before he went. McClure is his right bower, and there is not a move made by McClure that is not sanctioned at headquarters. George Wilkes is another discontented, active, scheming republican. The infection is catching. Forney desired the election of McClure to the State Senate. Whether it was because the word reform stood at the head of the ticket, or, on the contrary, there were certain fish to fry, I know not. Suffice it that his endorsement of McClure did not meet the warm approval at Washington that he might possibly have liked; and, it is said, a message from Grant reached him one day, conveying a hint that McClure and Grant and Forney could not train in the same company. Forney resented the meddlesome interference, and offered his resignation that he might "give his undivided attention to his paper"—i. e., that he might be untrammelled and free to act as he thought proper with regard to State and national politics. I have the faintest suspicion that Forney, who is a gentleman of excellent common sense, is heartily sick of the mainly-paltry social status ring of this city that "run" the President every time he comes here. It is unnecessary to go into particulars at this time as to who they are; that, I take it, is well enough known. Mr. Forney is not the man to be dictated to through any such channels, and Grant's recent interference in the McClure

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 48

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—JULIUS CÆSAR. Matinee at 1

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRICAL COMPANY. Matinee at 2

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening.—DARING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ENGLISH OPERA.—Matinee DON JUAN. Evening—FRA DIAVOLO

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE VETERAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 2

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Matinee—FAST LYNNE. Evening—BOY DETECTIVE.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MARRIAGE. Matinee at 2

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE. Matinee at 1½.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Matinee at 2

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—DIVORCE. Matinee at 2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c. Matinee.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUE, &c. Matinee.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2.

THIRTY FOURTH STREET THEATRE, near Third avenue.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway.—THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 55th street and Third avenue.—Matinee at 2½.—POPULAR CONCERT.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, February 17, 1872.

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SENATOR WILSON, of Massachusetts, has concluded to run his chances against Colfax for the Vice Presidential nomination on the ticket with General Grant. Very good. WHO speaks next?

THE PHILADELPHIA CUSTOM HOUSE.—The resignation of Colonel Forney has resulted in a regular scramble among the big fish and small fry politicians for the desirable plum. And such are the principles of all our political parties—"the five loaves and the two fishes." What, then, is this hue and cry of "reform?" Bosh! spoils and plunder—the outs against the ins. That's all.

JONATHAN'S BILL OF DAMAGES AGAINST JOHN BULL is creating quite a stir abroad. The latest files of the English and Continental papers discuss the question at great length. From the English, German and French newspapers we make extracts which will enable our readers to form an idea of what is thought of our "case" at the other side of the Atlantic.

ONE OF THE LATEST RUMORS concerning the American case before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration is that a proposition is under consideration at Washington "to offer such explanation of our case as shall relieve the irritation its language has given to British pride." British fiddlesticks! The case is clear enough as it stands, and if the language is a little sharp and peppery it serves to show that there is to be no more humbugging in this business, but a square settlement. Our case needs no explanation. It explains itself.

The Day of Small Men—The Debate in the Senate—The Country Wants Statesmanship.

The debate in the Senate yesterday is a painful illustration of an observation yesterday upon this era of small men and small measures. A few days ago the regular business of the Senate was interrupted by a resolution from Mr. Sumner of a trivial and extraordinary character. The nature of it was to make inquiry into the reported sales of arms by our government to the French during the German-French war. When Mr. Sumner introduced his resolution the sentiment of the country was expressed by Senator Cole and Senator Sherman. Mr. Cole pleaded for a consideration of the appropriation bills, which are well on their way through the House, and are the necessary duties of Congress. Mr. Sherman expressed his contempt for the whole proceeding by declaring that he would not attend the Senate during the debate.

As we understand this matter it is this: When France and Germany were in the death struggles of their great campaigns Gambetta, as the head of the French military authority, made stupendous exertions to purchase arms in every part of the world. Naturally he came to America. We were still on the verge of a protracted and expensive war. We had arms and ammunition in abundance. In the interest of economy we were endeavoring to sell them. We had made sales and were continuing to make them to other Powers. Mr. Remington, a noted dealer in arms, was the agent of the French government. Gambetta gave him a commission, and Mr. Remington addressed himself to the United States through an attorney. In the interest of neutrality we declined to sell our guns and munitions to either of the belligerent Powers. Mr. Remington was the known agent of France. Knowing he would not have a hearing at the War Office, he appointed an attorney, who made large purchases. The same opportunity might have been embraced by Germany. Prince Bismarck was told that he could purchase certain guns from American agents by paying a small advance in the way of commission. The Prince did not feel that, in making these sales, America had violated any law of neutrality or any treaty obligation. At the same time, with characteristic cynicism and good sense, he also said that he would not buy arms from America which, if sold to the French, Germany could obtain for nothing, as her troops could pick them up in the rear of the retreating French army on the banks of the Loire.

So the case stood. It was well understood in Germany, by our own government and in France. But it was too good a point to be missed by the desperate and sorely pressed gamblers now playing the game of the Presidency. These men, Senators as they are, and charged with the defence and protection of the nation's honor, have no other purpose but to defeat General Grant. To that end they seem to care nothing for peace, for our international relations, for our success in the solemn questions at issue between America and foreign nations. Germany, for instance, is an arbitrator in our dispute with Great Britain on the San Juan question. An unfavorable impression upon the mind of the Kaiser—such an impression as would undoubtedly be created were it to be determined that we had dealt with the Germans in an unfriendly spirit, or as mere tradesmen, caring nothing for law or justice, or the comity of nations—might go far towards determining the royal mind against America in its decision. The part of every Senator who has patriotic impulses would be to strengthen the German Emperor in those feelings of friendship for America which he has never failed to profess. Yet we have Senators, even such a man as Sumner, strenuously arguing, for political purposes, that our government, in the war, was a secret ally of France. If Mr. Sumner and Mr. Schurz were the retained counsel of Great Britain, charged to go before the Geneva tribunal and make such an argument as would rescue England from the consequences of her perfidious course towards America during our rebellion, they could not serve England more effectually. They have striven to degrade and dishonor the country simply to make political capital against General Grant in the next campaign.

Can we say anything too severely condemning Senators who are guilty of so flagrant a breach of patriotic duty? And if our condemnation must be severe upon Sumner and Schurz, as men who have behaved unworthily, what shall we say of Senator Morton, of Indiana, and this wild, incoherent person called Tipton, who seems really to be a Senator from Nebraska? Mr. Morton came forward as the champion of the administration. He made a logical, calm, dispassionate speech for a part of the time. Although a rude and not always a clear speaker, he showed, so strong was his case, that he was more than a match for the expert and accomplished Senator Schurz. Having made his case, instead of submitting to a vote of the Senate, he swing away from the question to intrude a stump speech in favor of General Grant's renomination and re-election. We agree with Mr. Morton, that the re-election of General Grant is a necessary and proper duty. As things go now, with the record the President has made, we shall probably aid the Senator in that work. But, in heaven's name, what had such a speech as this to do with the question before the Senate? Why should public business be postponed and the decision of a necessary question be avoided and the time of the Senate and the patience of the country be wasted because Mr. Morton desired to say in a rude and clumsy way, and simply to flatter the President, what everybody knows, that he favors the renomination of General Grant? We certainly expected better things of Senator Morton. He has been too many years in public life, he knows too well the value of the nation's time, he has on occasions shown himself to be too much of a statesman to thrust upon the Senate a speech that might have just as well been reserved for some corner grocery in Indiana during the canvass for the Presidency.

And, of course, with this famous example it was not long that the wild Tipton, who, as we have said, is really a Senator from Nebraska, should make a speech against the renomination of General Grant. The question before the Senate was about the good faith of the government in dealing with Germany; yet not one word was said about Germany or France, or a single phase of the unwise and untimely resolution of Senator Sumner. Instead, this irrepressible "sorehead," for this is the common phrase, read a carefully prepared address, embracing column after column of quotations from obscure country newspapers, mainly denouncing General Grant and adding his own meaningless invective upon the removal of Mr. Sumner from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. And so the Senator continued until the close of the session, and we may have an appendix on Monday. There was not the slightest allusion to the question at issue; but the wild man had an audience and a grievance and a much-enduring Senate at his mercy, and under the shadow of a villanous custom, which makes a Senator imperial and uncontrolled when he is on the floor, he dived into his bilge-water rhetoric, plunging hither and thither, bespattering the President, the Cabinet and the Senate with offensive phrases, and making one of those speeches which are never heard without pain from the lips of an American Senator. We do not expect too much from the Senate at best. We know that even Tipton must subserve an inscrutable purpose. But we complain that we have a Senate where such things are possible. In the House of Commons, that sterling and sensible body of legislators, Mr. Tipton would have been coughed and shuffled down in ten minutes. But our Senate endures it, and there is no remedy.

There is no relief from this saturnalia of imbecility and incapacity but in public opinion. The nation is coming to see that it is at the mercy of small men, who feel that as Senators and legislators their highest mission is to gratify their vanity and ambition at the expense of the public welfare. As there is no apparent escape from the caprices of Senators like Morton and Tipton, we can only hope to make them an example to our statesmen by putting them in the pillory of public scorn, and promising to do as much by any others who like them may wantonly paralyze the public business, bring contumely upon Congress and the Senate, and in so doing outrage the good sense of the country.

The British Case in the Alabama Claims Question.

The English government has placed before the members of the House of Commons the complete case which its representatives in Geneva submitted to the members of the Arbitration Court in the matter of reply to the Alabama claims demand of the United States. A synopsis of the points of the statement reached us by cable telegram last night. The despatch is published in the columns of the HERALD. The British executive argument appears to be collated and briefed from all the public statements, legal, of the press and by amateur jurists, which were set forth in the United Kingdom in defence of the action of the Queen's government just subsequent to the infliction of the terrible damage which our commerce sustained from the operations of the Alabama and other privateers during the war. Mr. Gladstone asserts that the American claim is indefinite, "that the British government did not really violate rule two of article six of the Treaty of Washington with reference to having made the ports or waters of Britain a base of naval operations for either 'belligerent;' or for the augumentation or renewal of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men. This rule, it is alleged, does not really prohibit the sale of arms or of munitions of war to belligerents by a neutral in the ordinary course of commerce. The tribunal of arbitration must determine, did "Great Britain fail in her international duty?" If it decide "Yes," it must name a gross sum for damages, or submit a rule for an equitable assessment thereof. The remaining points are, to a great extent, technical. Mr. Gladstone's explanation corroborates the facts which have been already set forward in the HERALD special telegrams from London and Geneva on the same subject. England concedes that she is bound to and must pay an American bill of damages. She wishes the United States government to fix a sum in lump, for which she will obtain a discharge from our national bond on her treasury. This is a really important point in the matter. Secretary Fish's reply to Earl Granville's despatch on the Alabama claims case is looked for anxiously in London. Premier Gladstone was questioned on the subject in the House of Commons yesterday evening. He replied that the Queen's government had received nothing official from the United States, but that Minister Schenck thought the reply of the American government would reach London about the 1st of March. An eventful moment in the history of two great nations—the one in which the long-pending Alabama controversy will come to a point of exact issue for solution. The English "case" is concluded by an appeal for justice and a declaration of placid acquiescence to the decision of the Geneva Board on the part of the British government, even if aggrieved thereby, as it is hinted, by inference, that it will be if a heavy cash compensation should be transferred from the pockets of Brother John Bull to the Treasury of Brother Jonathan.

THE TORIES in the British House of Lords have abstained from attacking the Gladstone government on the "American case," preferring to await the answer to Lord Granville's letter to the government at Washington. This looks like discretion, and a wise discretion on this "American case" is needed now in England by both whigs and tories; for the English republican elements, active and powerful, are watching them, and are eager for a war in view of their own purposes as a third party in the fight.

THE HORRORS OF THE COOLIE TRAFFIC go to make up the "terrible subject" for the consideration of the British Parliament just at present. The House of Commons has always a terrible subject held in reserve for the particular consideration of the country members. The legislative indignation of England is now turned against Spain, Portugal and Cuba. The story appears to be a very sad one, certainly—just about as bad as was ever told of the African slave trade, and the subject of it should be remedied by the great civilizing Powers of the world.

The Revolutionary War in Mexico—Interposition of the United States Necessary.

The telegraphic despatches published in the HERALD yesterday, relative to the progress of the revolutionary war in Mexico, show that the Juarez government is getting into a critical situation. The news is from the city of Mexico, and dated the 8th of February, and though we had previously published later news from Brownsville and Matamoros, on the Rio Grande border, representing a similar state of things, these despatches from the seat of government are more full and gloomy. The information sent from the city of Mexico has been generally rather rose-colored and favorable to Juarez, and, therefore, the deplorable picture of affairs from that source now must be regarded as indicating the probable ultimate success of the revolutionists. The insurrection is too widespread and powerful, and has too many of the leading chiefs of the different States of the republic engaged in it, to be suppressed by force. Supposing even that Juarez can hold his position in the city of Mexico, or over a limited circuit of surrounding country, and that the revolutionists should be unable to subjugate or reach the capital, there is little prospect of the President being able to reduce the revolted States and leaders to subjection. Whichever way the tide of battle may turn from time to time, it is evident from the powerlessness of the government and the rivalry and selfish, ambitious schemes of those who are engaged in overthrowing it, that no stable government is possible, and that perpetual anarchy will prevail.

Let us glance at the situation as the news from the city of Mexico represents it, which, of course, is made to appear as favorable to the government as possible. The number of revolutionists in the field is estimated at thirty thousand. This is a much larger force, no doubt, than Juarez has, or larger, perhaps, than he could raise and support. Admit that the revolutionary troops are scattered in comparatively small bodies over a large area of country, yet they seem to have been in sufficient force at several important points to defeat those of the government. The States of Nuevo Leon, Durango, Zacatecas and Sinaloa have revolutionary governments; the revolution was spreading in Colima, where General Julio Garcia had pronounced and was at the head of five hundred men; there was a revolutionary movement in Guadalajara, and the Legislature of that State appear to favor it; the larger portions of the States of Vera Cruz and Puebla were in the power of the revolutionists; the revolution in Tlascala and Oaxaca was growing more formidable; and so general and threatening is the movement in every direction that the Juarez government could do little more than assume a defensive attitude. Consternation prevailed at the capital as well as in other large cities and parts of the republic. The President was extending martial law and assuming more and more dictatorial power. So critical was the state of affairs becoming that a plan was proposed for Juarez to resign and for Mejia, his Minister of War, to assume the Presidency. There are some other details not necessary to recapitulate, but all of which go to show the desperate character of the struggle.

Among the other reports from the city of Mexico was one that Juarez had applied to the President of the United States for assistance, and that General Grant had replied that he would support Juarez as a last alternative. The Juaristas say that President Grant must now act promptly if he intends to help Juarez. There may be no foundation for the report that Juarez had applied to General Grant, or that General Grant had promised him aid in case of extreme danger to his government. Still this shows that the idea or hope of interposition from the United States has entered the minds of the Mexicans, and that it had become the subject of speculation at the seat of government. There are few intelligent Mexicans, we think, who would not hail with pleasure intervention by the United States at the present time to save their country from disorder and the fate that is threatened. Misfortune has taught these people wisdom. A few years ago they seemed to dread national extinction and absorption by the great American republic. But time has effected a great change. They now wish to lean upon the United States, and many of the most enlightened desire annexation. In fact, Mexico fell into a dependent condition upon this country at the time of the French occupation and ephemeral empire of Maximilian. She was helped out of that trouble by the United States, and though not always willing to acknowledge it, the Mexicans feel in their present difficulty the same dependence on and hope from this country.

Whether President Juarez has appealed for support or not to the United States, or whether General Grant has expressed his intention to intervene or not to sustain the established government of Mexico, there can be no doubt that the interposition of our government is necessary to save that country from ruin. Policy, humanity, the protection of our own people on the border, the interests of commerce and many other considerations, call upon the United States for intervention. In what manner our government should intervene is a question that ought to be well considered. But if the policy and necessity of that be admitted, the proper way will soon be found. Nothing short of absolute control of Mexico, either by a protectorate or annexation, should be thought of. Annexation would be best, undoubtedly, both for the people of Mexico and the United States. As a protectorate might lead to complications and difficulties, and as that must result ultimately in annexation, would it not be better to annex Mexico at once? It is a question, therefore, whether our government should support either of the parties in the war now raging, or should take possession of the country for the sake of humanity, civilization and the protection of our own border, without forming an alliance with one or the other. This, however, as we said, is a question of policy. The best means to reach the end desired—the annexation of Mexico—should be adopted.

Some of our citizens might oppose annexation. There have always been to see so excessively conservative and timid as to resist every proposition for national expansion. It was so in the case of the acquisition of Louisiana, Texas and California. But the mass of the people, whose instincts are almost always right, and all far-seeing, intelligent men, are impressed with the value of such acquisitions. National pride in the expansion and grandeur of the country has proved to be in accordance with its best interests and happiness. So with regard to Mexico; the impression is general that the annexation of that country is inevitable, and that it would prove a vast source of wealth, prosperity and power to the United States. This creates an irresistible impulse in the public mind to territorial aggrandizement, and operates like the onward passage of a flood of water carrying everything before it. Mexico has to become a part of this great republic, just as the other acquisitions named have gravitated to it from one cause or another, and, if we mistake not, the proper time has arrived for the incorporation of that country. The acquisition of Mexico would prove far more valuable than California, or several Californias; and who does not know what blessings to this country and the world have sprung from that rich State? There is more mineral and agricultural wealth in Mexico than in California, and there is a population of several millions, whose labor would be turned to the best account under the guidance and capital of our people. The annexation of Mexico would elevate the Mexicans themselves, increase the wealth and prosperity of both countries immensely, and would do more than anything else could to restore the shipping and commerce of the United States. General Grant is just now in the position to carry this great measure if he will, and should he be resolved to do so he can add greatly to the lustre of his name and make his administration famous in history.

President Thiers and the Approaching Crisis in France.

The situation in France daily becomes more interesting. The Right has formally decided not to join the Orleanists. It has done more—it has sent a delegation to Antwerp to submit to the Count de Chambord its programme of action. Meanwhile the conviction grows that the cause of the House of Orleans and the cause of the legitimists are equally desperate, and that the re-establishment of the monarchy has become an impossibility. One of our latest items of news is to the effect that the Bonapartists are busily intriguing, and that the workingmen of Belleville and Vilette, so recently the hotbeds of Communism, are sighing for the restoration of the empire.

It is only a few days since France narrowly escaped from falling into the arms of revolution. If the Assembly had not humbled itself, and if M. Thiers had not changed his mind, France would most certainly have fallen once more under the heel of the military power. It is well known that the monarchists on that occasion lost their opportunity because they were not prepared. It is as well known that MacMahon, to whom an appeal was made to assume supreme authority, hesitated to take a step which would have left him without a rival in France. In a few days more the situation will be repeated. The Army Reorganization bill will come up for discussion, and M. Thiers has distinctly told his friends that on the Army bill he will have no compromise. What will happen? If the President does not change his views it is certain that he will be out of harmony with the Assembly. Another deadlock and another resignation are almost certain.

All parties in France are now looking forward to the Army bill, and making preparations for the crisis which they consider certain. It is difficult to see how the monarchists in their present divided state can make capital out of the situation. But it is not difficult to see how MacMahon may make himself master of the destinies of France, and do for the Bonapartes what General Monk did for the Stuarts. Come what may, a crisis is certain; and it is not unreasonable to conclude that the present unsatisfactory state of things is about to be ended.

THE HERALD'S LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.—We now learn that the refusal of the British government to supply from the treasury of the nation a sum of money to aid the Royal Geographical Society in starting an expedition to search for Dr. Livingstone was based upon this reason: The Chancellor of the Exchequer, when appealed to for aid, thought that money spent in the direction indicated by the Royal Geographers was altogether unnecessary. The new expedition he considered unfavorably. "If the NEW YORK HERALD expedition cannot find Dr. Livingstone," says Mr. Lowe, "there is no use in the Royal Geographical Society attempting to do so." These, or like words, we are told, were used by the British Chancellor to explain why the government did not aid the Royal Geographers with funds. The new expedition has started for the East, nevertheless, and we wish it every success; but it is somewhat surprising, to say the least of it, that little or nothing was done by the Royal Geographers looking to the relief of Dr. Livingstone until the news that the HERALD expedition was in the interior of Africa on that mission was received in England.

"CAN SUCH THINGS BE?"—It is given out that a committee of the Florida Legislature has made a report to the Governor of the State embracing the startling statement that in Jackson county alone over one hundred and eighty-four murders—some of the victims women and children—are charged against a band of Ku Klux, with similar outrages of the Klan in other parts of the State. Martial law is recommended, and, under the circumstances, if correctly reported, the only wonder is that the recommendation comes in only after one hundred and eighty-four men, women and children, in a single county, have been murdered.

THE LABOR REFORM PARTY will meet in National Convention at Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st inst. The Missouri delegates have been instructed to labor to bring the party out on an independent Presidential ticket, and to oppose all bargains for compounding or mixing up the labor reformers as a political party with any of the other parties of the day. Those Missourians are certainly taking the lead in all the outside party movements of the day, active and passive, excepting the temperance party. This exception is due to the fact, we suppose, that the temperance movement has hardly got out yet as far as Missouri.

The Jersey City Frauds—The Tammany Ring Outrivalled by the Jerseymen.

Jersey City seems destined to pass through an ordeal similar to that to which New York city has recently been subjected. There are Tammany Rings, although of a smaller and meaner type than our own, across the river, and it would appear, from all accounts, that their operations are as reckless and unscrupulous as any in which our own municipal peculators have been engaged. It is curious and suggestive to observe how closely these Jersey frauds, as they have been from time to time exposed in the HERALD, are modelled after the example set by our Tammany politicians, and it is evident that the Jerseymen have copied very closely from New York in the conception and working of their schemes of plunder. There, as here, the grandest speculations have been made through the instrumentality of a Board of Public Works; contracts on street openings and improvements have been awarded by the "Ring" to partners and relatives, without competing bids, in defiance of the law; special legislation has been resorted to, and is still invoked, to facilitate schemes of peculation and to protect the perpetrators of the boldest frauds; property has been purchased and rented at exorbitant rates for public purposes, and the overcharges have been divided up among the conspirators; dishonest claims have been audited and paid; and, finally, to crown the sufferings and sorrows of the victimized citizens of Jersey, a new City Hall job has been concocted, which, if suffered to proceed, bids fair to prove as magnificent a swindle as our own still uncompleted Court House. To make the similarity yet more striking a charter was passed by the last Legislature, at the instigation and through the corrupt appliances of the contractors' ring, which entirely destroyed direct responsibility on the part of the public officers, and opened the door to the perpetration of just such frauds as our late city officials are now called to answer for at the bar of a criminal Court.

There is one point of difference between the citizens of Jersey and ourselves. They have the benefit of the experience through which we have passed to guide them in dealing with their own unfaithful officials, while we were compelled to fight against a powerful and unscrupulous conspiracy in the dark, without any light to show us the proper path to pursue. Many blunders were in consequence made by us which the Jerseymen, if they are wise and prudent, will be able to avoid. While we lost time over the good-intentioned but inefficient labors of a committee of seventy highly respectable citizens, and afforded many of the principal rogues the opportunity to escape with their plunder or to place their property beyond the reach of the law, our neighbors, profiting by our example, will avoid any such cumbrous machinery, and seek the direct aid of the law to reach the offenders promptly and effectively. We were compelled to await the empanelling of Judge Bedford's Grand Jury before a single step could be taken to bring our city frauds to a practical, legal test, and to place the parties alleged to be criminally implicated in them at the bar of a criminal Court. The people of Jersey have now in Judge Bedle a judge as fearless and upright as Judge Bedford and a Grand Jury which promises to do its duty as resolutely as did the famous Grand Jury of our General Sessions. They have no need, therefore, to burden themselves with the load of a highly respectable committee which might embarrass the action of the Courts and facilitate the escape of the rogues in spite of the honesty of its intentions.

The citizens of Jersey are masters of the situation to-day if they have the resolution and the will to protect themselves. Governor Parker is bound to give them all the assistance in his power in extending the services of the Attorney General and such other counsel as may be needed to aid the work of the faithful Grand Jury now employed in investigating the alleged city frauds. The people can control the action of the Legislature, provided they let the members understand that their eyes are upon them, and that any act they do to protect and screen official rascality will be remembered against them. Such men as Patterson, of Monmouth, and Niles, the Speaker of the lower House of the Legislature, can readily expose and defeat the attempts now being made by the Ring to repeal such clauses of the Jersey charter as provide for the indictment of municipal corruptionists. If they fail in this Judge Bedle and his Grand Jury can reach the rogues through indictments under the common law. All that is needed is earnest and determined action on the part of the people themselves and a resolute ignoring of all political considerations until justice has been done and the power of the corruptionists broken. According to all accounts the frauds committed in Jersey are comparatively as great as those of the Tammany Ring, and the conspirators who are engaged in them should be dealt with decisively. They have a trick of hanging murderers promptly in Jersey; it will be well if they show that they can make short work in dealing with municipal robbers.

THE PARIS RADICALS AND "REDS" remain excited against the monarchical idea and indignant against the Bonapartes, as will be seen by our report of the scene which occurred near the Pere la Chaise Cemetery yesterday. M. Rouher had a new, but not enjoyable, excitement.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE IS RAISED on the Union Pacific Railroad, to the joy of thousands. Many with very little romance in them have felt it through the pocket nerve. Joy to the imprisoned passengers who for twenty-seven days were left to admire the snow drifts of those barren regions. Joy to the Japanese whose morals were in danger at Salt Lake City. They can now come straight through to Washington and learn more of the beauties of our form of government. Joy to those watching for the mails which for four weeks have been snowed up. Five years ago the news that there was deep snow along the great divide of the Continent would not have occasioned more than passing comment here. Now, what is changed? The fact is that the human mind lays down its sensitive ligatures of plot and passion, making, maring and contriving beside the track of the iron horse, and the interruption of traffic on an important line becomes as painful to the people generally

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as the strangling of an artery of the body. A number of shovels in a number of hands and a falling of the wind have solved the present difficulty. Let the company guard against a recurrence, if precaution can prevent it. In the meanwhile the Northern and Southern Pacific lines should be pushed vigorously forward.

Congress Yesterday—Beck's Cartel to the Carpet-Baggers—The Senatorial Single-Barrelled Triumvirate.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, was afforded the opportunity yesterday by the House to defend his personal character and reputation from the virulent attack made upon him in the Senate on Thursday by Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee, better known as "Parson" Brownlow, and well Beck made use of the opportunity extended to him. In order to justify the remarks which had provoked Brownlow's ire, and in which he had described the State of Tennessee, while under the Parson's rule as Governor, as a "pandemonium," he had necessarily to review affairs in that unfortunate State, but he was frequently interrupted by points of order, to the effect that he was making a political speech and not a personal explanation. The Speaker, however, backed by Banks and Dawes of Massachusetts, upheld the right of Beck to choose his own mode of putting the case, and incurred of the objectors whether they thought they should dictate to the gentleman from Kentucky the line of his argument. Thus encouraged and sustained, and stimulated also by the earnest attention paid to him by the members and by the crowds of spectators in the galleries, Beck, with a splendid impetuosity, sustained his position, justified all that he had previously said by a review of the history of Tennessee for the four years following the war, and then flung down the gauntlet to the whole crew of carpet bag Governors and Senators. He charged these with having put forward Brownlow to assail him because Brownlow was a cripple and an imbecile, but the rest of them, he said, could walk, and he had really said worse things of them than he had said of Brownlow. Governor Davis, of Texas, he said, had been looking him full in the face when he was exposing their infamies, and Governor Bullock, of Georgia, had been occupying a seat near him. Why had not they, or Scott, of South Carolina, or Reed, of Florida, none of whom were cripples, come forward to challenge what he had said, and which he stood ready to prove in the House or elsewhere, instead of shielding themselves behind an old imbecile? Beck's chivalrous countryman, Fitzjames, could not have hurled his defiance at Rob Roy and his freebooters with greater scorn than did Beck at these modern plunderers.

The Senate had its own entertainment in the discussion over Sumner's resolution of inquiry as to the furnishing of arms to the French. Mr. Morton, of Indiana, the champion of the administration in the Senate, made an able speech in its defence, and Mr. Conkling moved to amend Sumner's resolution by directing an additional inquiry as to whether any Senators had been colluding and plotting with the members of the French Legation in this matter, thus turning the tables upon the Massachusetts Senator. Tipton, of Nevada, who is earning for himself the soubriquet of "The Tipton Slasher" of debate, ranged himself, as usual, alongside of Sumner and Schurz, and pitched into Morton, Conkling and Edmunds as having constituted themselves a sort of triumvirate to rule the Senate and the administration, and he quoted approvingly the remark of an Omaha newspaper that they were all "single barrelled."

No legislative business of any kind was transacted in either house except the passage in the House of some private bills, and of a bill to admit, free of duty, the importation of photographic pictures for exhibition. The Senate has adjourned till Monday, but the House will be open to-day for general bin-combe purposes.

The Williamsburg Ferries—Are the People to Have Reform?

It has been such a common trick of the men known as "strikers" at Albany to introduce resolutions of inquiry into the affairs of ferry companies and other similar institutions, for the purpose of levying black mail upon the parties interested, that all movements of the kind are looked upon with suspicion. But the bill now before the Assembly, to regulate the Williamsburg ferries and the investigation to which it has given rise, come from the efforts of members who are personally concerned in the description of accommodation afforded to the public upon those boats, and are not open to any suspicion of corrupt or improper motives. The proposed law does not appear to do any injustice to a ferry company honestly managed in the interest of the people who are compelled to use the line, and it is proper that any other management should be interfered with and legislated against. The bill certainly embraces a genuine and needed reform, for it is notorious that the Williamsburg boats are not such as the people have a right to expect from a wealthy, money-making corporation, and the fares are higher than they ought to be, judging from the enormous profits realized by the shareholders. The citizens accustomed to cross on that line almost unanimously concur in the statement that the boats, with very few exceptions, are old, slow, small and dirty, the ferry houses mere shanties, unfit to accommodate the people, the rates of fare from forty to sixty per cent more than is now charged by the Union Company. In consequence, it is asserted that the entire Eastern District of Brooklyn finds its prosperity hampered and its business almost paralyzed by the continuance of what they call an odious and oppressive monopoly. The people are certainly astute in demanding reform and the Legislature may open itself to grave suspicions should it fail to grant it, if, upon a fair investigation, the assertions are found to be true.

Railway Accidents are powerful enough now for the most inhuman advocates of these horrid massacres to begin the breaking up of a hard winter and its washing away and undermining of bridge embankments &c., and hide-bound rails, the fear these dreadful casualties will be greatly increased. Let all our railways combine, East, West and South, be worked in time for spring, the authorities will in the breaking up of a hard winter

THE CHARTER OF THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.—The New York charter prepared by the Committee of Seventy was yesterday ordered to a third reading in the Assembly by a vote of 57 to 51. This does not give a very bright prospect for its final success. It will now remain on the Clerk's desk until after the recess, when it will come up for final passage. At that time, probably, a motion will be made to recommit, with instructions to substitute another charter in its place. At all events, it seems now clear that the object of a certain number of the members is to delay all action upon a city charter for New York until some definite bargain can be made, or until the now conflicting interests can be harmonized. Should the Seventy's bill be passed to a final vote its passage in the Assembly is very doubtful, and it is almost certain that it would fail in the Senate, even should it get through the lower House.

BUCKHOUT, THE MURDERER, has suffered the punishment provided by the law for his great crime. His execution will give a feeling of relief to men of law and order, and will be apt to serve as a warning to murderers still unhanged and to reckless ruffians who, within the last few months, have fallen back upon their old idea that in New York "hanging is played out." We congratulate the peaceable and law respecting citizens of the city and the State upon the hanging of Buckhout.

IN THE FOSTER CASE—car hook tragedy—the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday denied the application for a new trial, and affirmed the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer sentencing Foster to be hanged. It is understood that Foster's counsel will not stop here, but carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

Personal Intelligence.

Colonel John W. Forney is at the Astor House.

Ex Governor Thomas Carney, of Kansas, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

George W. Miller, of Albany, Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State of New Jersey, is among the sojourners at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge T. W. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, is sojourning at the Grand Central Hotel.

Charles K. Tuckerman, United States Consul at Athens, Greece, has arrived at the New York Hotel.

Alderman O. D. Green, of Troy, is domiciled at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General Daniel Ullmann yesterday arrived at the Astor House.

Captain Cook, of the steamship Russia, has returned to his haven—the Brevoort House.

Ex State Senator J. H. Ramsey is among the most recent arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Francis B. Hayes, of Boston, President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, is registered at the Brevoort House.

J. Grey Jewell, late Consul at Singapore, is temporarily dwelling at the Gilsey House.

The Baron von Brandt, of Germany, and S. Shioda, of Japan, are at the Albemarle Hotel. The Baron is the newly appointed German Minister to Japan, whither he is now *en route*. His companion is a native of Japan who has for some time been pursuing a course of studies in Europe.

Thomas H. Pearne, United States Consul at Jamaica, is stopping at the Sturtevant House.

Captain H. P. Conner, of the steamship Rising Star, and Major George Hyland, of Ohio, are sojourning at the same house.

FOREIGN PERSONAL NOTES.

—The King of Siam has arrived at Calcutta.

—The Emperor of Germany has been suffering lately from severe hoarseness, cold and headache.

—The Duke of Edinburg will shortly succeed Captain Vansittart in the command of Her Majesty's armor plated frigate Sultan.

—The foreman of the jury of matrons empanelled at the close of the trial of Christina Edmunds was a handsomely dressed young woman.

—The Crown Prince of Denmark, acting as Regent during the King's visit to Athens, has congratulated Queen Victoria on the Prince of Wales's recovery.

—The ex Empress of the French has presented Mr. H. W. Sprole of the Albany, who is their owner of Camden place, Chislehurst, with a magnificent gold snuff box, inlaid with diamonds, and with her miniature painted thereon.

—Dr. Liebrich, of London, having been consulted in respect of an inflammation of the eyes from which President Thiers has been suffering for some days, has declared that there was no cause for uneasiness.

—Lord Mayo's rural durbar at Palumpore is grandiloquently described in the Indian papers. The Earl sat on a golden throne and his Countess on a silver throne and there were 70,000 natives to see the fireworks.

—Miss Adele Caroline Hoggenbow, says the *Westminster Gazette*, niece of the Cardinal, one of that name was received into the Roman Catholic Church at Boston in the latter end of November last. The curious statement follows that many Protestants attended her baptism.

—His Majesty the King of Cambodia has expired in Paris about the 25th ult. He was accompanied by a functionary named Chuot Nay, whose duty is to deceptate those persons who contradict His Majesty or displease the King.

—Conbet has been removed from the prison of St. Pelagie to the private *maison de santé* of Doctor Duval, in the Avenue Rouille, having suffered so much lately as to be unable to sit upright, and, indeed the symptoms of his malady were of so grave a nature that it had been pronounced necessary by the doctors to perform an operation immediately before leaving. Conbet thanks the governor of the prison in the warmest terms for the kindness and consideration shown him by the authorities.

—The Emperor of Russia, says the German weekly *Im Neuen Reich*, is very much charmed at the conduct of his son, the Czarewitch, who takes every opportunity to express his desire of Germans and has repeatedly behaved in the most offensive manner toward Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and even towards the representatives of the German navy.

—Russian Facts. The Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg recently met with a rather unpleasant accident while driving. His horse having reared and missed the animal which, turning furiously rose upon its hind legs and threw itself upon the Ambassador, seizing him by one of his claws in the face with the other, and biting him fearfully in the nose. Nassim Pacha did not lose, however, his presence of mind, but galantly at the beast's abdomen with his dagger. But he was not able to inflict a mortal blow, were wound. The valet of Baron Brunnow, the German attaché, came to the rescue and delivered the diplomatic Ambassador from his foe by shooting him. This diplomatic Germany says the sick man of Europe is a man now. The health of Russian Pachas is of course still in a very precarious state.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16, 1872.

The Grand Duke Alexis visited the Mint of the United States this morning in company with the Lewis Thompson troupe. The Grand Duke's party gave an order for a dress parade of the Louisiana Militia on Monday next, in honor of the Russian flag.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1872.

Surgeon T. L. [illegible] has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York, relieving Surgeon [illegible], who has been detached from the Naval Hospital at New York, and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Portsmouth, N. H.

[illegible] has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, relieving Surgeon [illegible], who has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va.

[illegible] has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., relieving Surgeon [illegible], who has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, Cal.

[illegible] has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Pensacola, Fla., and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, Cal., relieving Surgeon [illegible], who has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Pensacola, Fla

EUROPE.

John Bull in a Fury Over Jonathan's Demands.

TONE OF THE BRITISH PRESS

What the German Journals Have to Say on the Subject.

THE CASE AS IT STANDS.

Voice of the French on the Masterpiece of Recent Diplomacy.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The First Lord of the British Treasury on the Herald Livingstone Expedition.

The Cunard steamship Russia, Captain Cook, from Liverpool February 3, via Queenstown the 4th, arrived here yesterday, bringing latest foreign mails.

ENGLAND.

The American Case—John Bull in a Flurry—The Herald Livingstone Expedition and the English Government.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1872.

This week the London papers have given a large part of their space to the discussion more or less acrimonious of the phase of the Alabama arbitration presented by the appearance in the "American case" of the claim that England should be made to pay for the indirect as well as for the immediate consequences of her acts in waging war under the Confederate flag against American commerce. The circumstance has at least shown how much mutton there is in the composition of the London editors, and how much their conduct may at times resemble that of the animal they eat. The Thunderer was the desperate old bell-wether that made for the hedge and went through, with the bold, broad declaration that the government should withdraw its assent to submit the claims to the Convention, for it did not become the honor of England to go into a court whose judgment she was previously determined not to acknowledge if given against her. Next day the *News* saw what the old bell-wether had done, and the commonly placid ewe immediately began rushing around in a state of great excitement, and at last went through the hedge also, bleating a mild echo of the old bell-wether. Then away went the *Standard*, and away went the *Post*, and, at last suddenly waking up from a comfortable corner, came the *Telegraph* plunging and floundering with characteristic uncertainty as to what it wanted to do; but determined not to be left behind in extravagant assertion of the high virtues. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has taken its usual part in the chorus, giving utterance to the meanest idea contributed to the discussion. It is odd to note how all those papers attribute the strong statement of the American case, not to the desire to put it favorably before the convention, but to the intention to put it before the American people "for electioneering purposes." John Bull is naturally shocked at this—he is such a pure and pious old Pharisee; and yet, strange as it may seem, all this clamor he is making is for political effect here, and for nothing else. Grant is accused of wanting to get into the Presidency a second time on capital made out of the American case, by writers who try to distort the same case in order to write Gladstone and company out of office.

WILL THERE BE WAR?

Much inquiry is made here as to what will be the result in case the dishonest course proposed by the *Times* should be followed, and people wonder if the case may not yet involve the possibility of war. Since England has pledged herself by solemn treaty to enter a certain arbitration in a definite way, even the average Englishman, ordinarily incapable of comprehending any one's rights but his own, cannot contemplate her repudiating that obligation without supposing there may be consequences. Some persons in London say that if England is to pay any such bill as is hinted at in the American case it would be "an economy to fight," which supposes that England would be the victor and underrates the actual value of British commerce. War between the two nations, discussed on even such a shadowy possibility, has an injurious influence on financial operations.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.

There seems now every likelihood that the expedition organized by the Royal Geographical Society to search for Dr. Livingstone will get away as proposed. Plenty of money has been collected and subscriptions are still freely made. It will be remembered that the government refused to give money on the ground that "a new expedition did not present the only hope of saving Dr. Livingstone." This was a great puzzle to the wise men of the Royal Geographical Society, and Sir HENRY RAWLINSON was particularly curious to know what it could possibly mean. It is now explained that the First Lord of the Treasury had the HERALD expedition in his eye as a thing worthy consideration, while the wise geographers refused to know that there was a HERALD expedition. Mr. LOWE simply told them that if the NEW YORK HERALD could not find Livingstone the Royal Geographical Society need not look for him.

THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The British Case and the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration—The American Case Skilfully Manipulated with a Certain Intent.

The London *Times* of February 2 concludes that if the case laid by the British government before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration ignores some and passes lightly over others of the points raised in the case of the United States, it contains a good explanation of its apparent meagreness. No one could foresee what degree of latitude the American advocates would allow themselves, either in framing their indictment against Great Britain or in aggravating the measure of damages, and Her Majesty's government prudently forbore to answer what might never be alleged. For a similar but not equally cogent reason it has deferred "entering into argument in support of its own position" until the points really in dispute should be clearly ascertained. Nevertheless, the concluding remarks of the *Times* case indicate a shrewd perception of the line which might properly be taken by the United States' advocates, as well as an entire confidence in the strength of the position which it defends. It is certainly urged that a pecuniary claim against the British nation in respect of acts committed or private property within the government of the United States, and caused by the negligence of its officers, is a matter of international right, and can be enforced only by establishing that an international duty, owed by Great Britain to the United States, has been violated by "Great Britain." If this be so, the question whether the British government has properly exercised the powers which it possessed is not the question at issue. It is generally admitted that governments exercise their powers in a manner which, in a particular case, is not the best that could be devised. The question is whether the British government has been guilty of such a breach of international duty as to render it responsible for the acts of the Alabama.

Indirect Claims—Gravity of the Situation.

The London *Spectator* says that nothing has so grave been the present cause of the arbitration question. That England cannot permit the Americans commonly called indirect claims to be laid before the American Commissioners there seems to be a universal opinion in the least sympathetic to the logic of arguments which compel to be beyond question. [illegible] We have now agreed to a very grave experiment. Geneva, indeed, may wisely consider whether it will not become ill, following a well-known judicial analogy, either respectfully to send back the American case to its authors, with instructions as to and of their pleadings as to bring them within the province of international law and the scope of the arbitration, or itself to strike out the irrelevant allegations and demands which have been apparently borrowed from the reckless and irresponsible records of Mr. Charles Sumner, whose extravagances excepted opinion in America was understood to have disavowed.

The Embarrassing Position of the Government.

The London *Saturday Review* remarks that "the extreme carelessness with which the treaty was drawn renders the position of the government in the highest degree embarrassing. If the treaty is construed together with the previous which record the proceedings of the High Commission, it is clear that the arbitrators are precluded from entertaining a claim for indirect damages. It is also open to observe that, for the first time in modern history, all parties in England are conscious of one mind on the merits of a question in dispute with America. The Irish [illegible] Tories, with the cause of the North in view, are the most devoted of friends of peace and arbitration. The [illegible] in the government [illegible] Tories [illegible] a very awkward [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, }
FRIDAY, Feb. 16—6 P. M. }

On 'Change to-day wheat was dull and strong. The cotton market was quiet and firm.

THE DRY GOODS IMPORTS.

The imports of foreign dry goods at this port for the week ending February 15, 1872, were $2,864,556. The amount marketed was $3,090,533.

MONEY EASY.

The money market was active early in the day, borrowers on stocks paying seven, currency, to seven per cent, gold, for accommodation, while among the government dealers the general rate was seven per cent, with exceptions at six per cent. Half an hour before the closing of the banks there was a sudden pressure to lend the money paid out by the government for the bonds bought yesterday, and the rate on call became nominal, lenders accepting as little as four per cent upon mixed amount collaterals.

Prime paper was quiet and quotations were unchanged.

Foreign exchange was nominally firm, but sales out of second hand were made at a concession of more than a good brokerage from the bankers' asking rates, which for prime sterling sixty days were 109¾, and for sight bills 110⅛.

GOVERNMENTS LOWER.

The government list was dull and lower, in sympathy with a small reaction in the London market, the quotations of which were not forthcoming until a late hour owing to an interruption of the land wire connections at Newfoundland. The following were the closing quotations:—United States currency sixes, 114¾ a 114¾; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114¾ a 114¾; do. do., coupon, 115¼ a 115½; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110¾ a 111; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 110¾ a 111; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110¾ a 111; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111¼ a 111½; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 110⅞ a 111; do. do., 1865, coupon, 110⅞ a 111⅛; do. do., 1867, do. do., 111½ a 111¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 112 a 112⅛; do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, 105¾ a 106⅞; do. do. do., coupon, 106¾ a 107; do. ten-forties, registered, 106¾ a 107; do. do., coupon, 110½ a 110⅞.

GOLD STAGNANT—110⅛ A 110⅜.

The gold market was stagnant, the few sales of the day occurring alternately at 110⅛ and 110⅜. The quotation opened 110⅛ a 110¼, but stood most of the day 110⅜ a 110⅜, and closed so. The speculative interest is of little account, and confined chiefly to the brokers themselves, who are trading for turns of ⅛ a ¼ per cent. In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 3 to 6 per cent for carrying. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$48,005,000
Gold balances	2,037,650
Currency balances	2,306,663

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STRONG.

The Southern State bonds were as a general thing firm, but inactive, excepting the Tennessees, which were in good demand and advanced about ½ per cent. The following were the closing prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 68½ a 69⅜; do., new, 66¾ a 67; Virginia sixes, old, 56 a 56½; do., registered stock, 44 a 50; do., consols, 55 a 56; do., deferred, 18 a 19; Georgia sixes, 77 a 80; North Carolina, old, 33 a 34; do., funding, 1866, 22 a 24; do. do., 1868, 21 a 22; do., new, 19 a 19; do., special tax, 13¾ a 14; Missouri sixes, 94 a 94½; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92 a 93; Louisiana sixes, 60 a 65; do., new, 50 a 55; do. levee sixes, 60 a 65; do. do. eights, 78 a 85; do. do. eights, 1875, 80 a 83; do. Penitentiary sevens, 70 a 72; Alabama sixes, 68 a 70; do. eights, 85 a 90; do. Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, 85 a 90; South Carolina sixes, 52 a 60; do., January and July, 32½ a 33½; do., April and October, 30½ a 31½; Arkansas sixes, 57 a 58.

STOCKS DULL AND UNSETTLED.

The stock market was assailed in the morning by the "bear" cliques, who, having taken advantage of the absence of Mr. Daniel Drew at a Sunday school festival the previous day, had weakened his favorite Wabash, and by this lever had influenced a decline in the general list on Wednesday. Wishing to press the advantage thus gained they renewed their "hammering" this forenoon and gave the market a heavy tone and bearish look, but were interrupted in their operations by the advent of the Drew-Vanderbilt brokers, who, fearing a renewal of the "Sunday school panic" of 1869 came to the rescue and lifted the market quite vigorously, turning the tables on the "bears" in the afternoon and inducing a fairly buoyant feeling, when money began to work easy. But the "bulls" had hardly turned their backs when the "bears" went in again, and once more started prices on the downward turn, making the closing figures for Northwestern the lowest of the day. The principal fluctuations were in Western Union, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail, the last mentioned selling at 57¾ on a Washington telegram saying that the Committee on Appropriations had recommended the Post Office appropriation to be so modified as to grant the company a subsidy of one million dollars per annum. Hannibal and St. Joseph was neglected until the time for deliveries arrived, when nearly 10,000 shares were bought in "under the rule" for the account of brokers unable to procure the old certificates, the price advancing from 44 in the morning to 45¾ a 47 a 44½ a 46¾ a 46, the range of these latter transactions. Boston, Hartford and Erie fell to 3¾, and recovered to 4, closing at 3¾. Quicksilver preferred sold at 36. The current dealings in stocks are confined to a few professional operators and the speculative class of brokers. The outside interest is unusually quiet and but lightly represented.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central	97¾	96¾
New York Central scrip	97¾	97¼
Erie	20¼	20
Reading	113¾	112¾
Lake Shore	92	90¾
Wabash	75¾	70¾
Northwestern	78	75½
Northwestern preferred	90¾	90¼
Rock Island	111¾	111¼
St. Paul	56¼	55¼
St. Paul preferred	79¼	78¼
Ohio and Mississippi	44¾	43¾
Union Pacific	37½	37¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph	47	44
Western Union Telegraph	69¾	69¾
Pacific Mail	57¾	57

In this table yesterday the lowest price of New York Central should have been 95¾, and not 96¾, as misprinted.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railroad bonds:—

New York Cen 6s, 1862	96	Han & Naples 1st m	55
New York Cen 6s, 1887	94	Gl coal 1st m, 1900	94½
New York Cen 6s, r	91	Quincy & Tol 1st, 1900	91
New York Cen 6s, sub	91	Ill & So Iowa 1st m	91
New York Cen 7s, 1876, 101		Gal & Chic extended	104
Erie 1st m, ex	103	Gal & Chic 2d m	100⅜
Erie 2d m 7s, '77	99½	Chi, R I & Pacific	102⅜
Erie 7s, 2d m, '83	97½	Mor & Essex 1st m	108
Erie 2d m 6s, m	90	Mor & Essex 1st m, sterling	99¼
Long Dock bonds	82	Chic & Iowa	102⅜
Buf, N Y & E 1st m, '67	99	Mor & Essex 1st m, r	108
Hud R 7s, 2d m, sf, '85	105	New Jer Cen 2d m	104
Hud R 7s, 2d m, '75	101	Pitts, F W & Chi 1st m	102
Harlem 1st m, 7s	102	Pitts, F W & Chic 2d m	96
Alb & Sus 1st bds	108¾	Chic & Pitts 2d m	90
Alb & Sus 2d bds	99¾	Chic & Pitts 4th m	65
Alb & Sus 3d bds	92¾	Chic & Alton s f	100
Rens Sar 1st m 8s, '92	110	Chic & Alton 1st m	105
Rens Sar & Q, Spec 1st m	113	Chic & Mor 1st m	103¾
Myer Sch 1st m 7s	99¾	Chic & Miss 1st	91¾
Utica & Sch 1st 7s, '92	107¾	Chic & Miss 2d m	90
Pac RR 7s, guar by Mo	100	Dub & Sioux City 1st m	88
Cen Pac gold bonds	102¾	Peninsular 1st m con	95
Union Pac 1st m	91	St Louis & Iron M 1st m	94
Union Pac land 7s	80¾	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8s, 1874	106¾
Un Pac inc 10s	56	Mil & St Paul 1st m	98¼
10 Cent 7 p c, 1875	103¾	Mil & St Paul, I D	92
Bellevue & So Ill 1st, 8s	97	Mar & Cin 1st m	79
Ati & Pac 1st m	87	Chic & Mil 1st m	94
Alton & T H 1st m inc	72¾	Jol & Chic 1st m	107
Chic & N W 1st m con	85¾	Col, Chic & Ind 1st m	72
Chic & N W con bds	78¾	Col, Chic & Ind 2d m	71¾
Chic & N W 1st m	90	Col, Chic & Ind 3d m	70
Han & St Jo land gts	102	Tol, Peo & W, S D	90
Han & St Jo com	30	Tol, Peo & W, Roll's div	86½
Del, Lack & West 1st m, 1891	107	Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	95¾
Tol & Wab 1st m, sterling	95¾	Tol & Wab 1st m, St L div	92¾
Tol & Wab sterling bds	88	Tol & Wab sterling bds	87
Tol & W con bds	90	Tol & W con bds	85½
Han & Naples 1st m	55	Gl coal 1st m, 1900	94½
Quincy & Tol 1st, 1900	91	Ill & So Iowa 1st m	91
Gal & Chic extended	104	Gal & Chic 2d m	100⅜
Gal & Chic 2d m	100⅜	Chi, R I & Pacific	102⅜
Mor & Essex 1st m	108	Mor & Essex 1st m	108
Mor & Essex 1st m, sterling	99¼	Mor & Essex 1st m, r	108
Chic & Iowa	102⅜	New Jer Cen 2d m	104
Mor & Essex 1st m, r	108	Pitts, F W & Chi 1st m	102
New Jer Cen 2d m	104	Pitts, F W & Chic 2d m	96
Pitts, F W & Chi 1st m	102	Chic & Pitts 2d m	90
Pitts, F W & Chic 2d m	96	Chic & Pitts 4th m	65
Chic & Pitts 2d m	90	Chic & Alton s f	100
Chic & Pitts 4th m	65	Chic & Alton 1st m	105
Chic & Alton s f	100	Chic & Mor 1st m	103¾
Chic & Alton 1st m	105	Chic & Miss 1st	91¾
Chic & Mor 1st m	103¾	Chic & Miss 2d m	90
Chic & Miss 1st	91¾	Dub & Sioux City 1st m	88
Chic & Miss 2d m	90	Peninsular 1st m con	95
Dub & Sioux City 1st m	88	St Louis & Iron M 1st m	94
Peninsular 1st m con	95	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8s, 1874	106¾
St Louis & Iron M 1st m	94	Mil & St Paul 1st m	98¼
Mil & St Paul 1st m 8s, 1874	106¾	Mil & St Paul, I D	92
Mil & St Paul 1st m	98¼	Mar & Cin 1st m	79
Mil & St Paul, I D	92	Chic & Mil 1st m	94
Mar & Cin 1st m	79	Jol & Chic 1st m	107
Chic & Mil 1st m	94	Col, Chic & Ind 1st m	72
Jol & Chic 1st m	107	Col, Chic & Ind 2d m	71¾
Col, Chic & Ind 1st m	72	Col, Chic & Ind 3d m	70
Col, Chic & Ind 2d m	71¾	Tol, Peo & W, S D	90
Col, Chic & Ind 3d m	70	Tol, Peo & W, Roll's div	86½
Tol, Peo & W, S D	90	Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	95¾
Tol, Peo & W, Roll's div	86½	Tol & Wab 1st m, St L div	92¾
Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	95¾	Tol & Wab sterling bds	87
Tol & Wab 1st m, St L div	92¾	Tol & W con bds	85½
Tol & Wab sterling bds	87	Gl coal 1st m, 1900	94½
Tol & W con bds	85½	Ill & So Iowa 1st m	91

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH STOCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your recommendation to the holders of the Hannibal and St. Joseph stock to place their shares in the hands of a committee in Illinois, and if such action should be taken proper, as I think it is, not a day should be lost in putting it into practice. There are difficulties, however, in the way, as will readily occur to you. We would be willing to take an arrangement based on the basis of paying a large proportion of cash, but we could not agree to anything like the present proposition. Our feeling is strongly against such a compromise that we would prefer to lose the road altogether than to submit to it. Perhaps you can suggest some plan that will be more acceptable to the stockholders. Yours, &c.

refusing to acknowledge the new issue as a good delivery; and might it not go still further and take proper advice as to the legality of the new shares, even though it should take months to investigate and ascertain the question, pending which inquiry the suspension of the call of the new shares to be continued?

Thousands would be rejoiced if your suggestion could be carried out, as it would be a well deserved punishment to those audacious scoundrels who have of late years been impudently and unscrupulously robbing the public by their scandalous transactions in railroad securities. S.

FEB. 16, 1872.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Feb. 16—10:15 A. M.

$500 US 5-20, c, '62	110⅞	700 sh Quick M Co	35½
500 do sm	110¾	100 do	35¾
50000 U S 5-20, r, '65, n	110	200 Mariposa Min pf	2⅜
25000 do c w'x	110	100 do	2½
4000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	110⅜	200 Pac M S S Co	57½
9500 US 5-20, c, '67	111⅞	100 do	57¾
40000 US 5-20, c, '65, old	111⅞	100 do	57⅝
1000 U S 5's, 10-40, c	110⅜	500 do	57¾
1000 Cen Pac gold b	102⅛	500 Un Pac RR b c	72⅜
1000 Mil & St P 1st	94	300 do	72¼
6000 Mor & Ess 1st m	105	200 do	72⅜
100 sm Canton Co	50⅜	500 do	72¾
100 do b c	51	100 Cley & P R R, ltd, xd	90⅜
100 Quick M Co	34	700 C, C & I RR	98½
100 do	33¾	100 Chic & N W b c	73⅜
500 Con Co of Md b c	38	200 do	73⅝
1000 West U Tel	68¾	40 New Jersey Cen RR	111
400 do b c	68⅝	100 Mil & St RR pf b c	76⅞
200 do	68⅝	200 do	76¾
500 do	68⅝	100 do b c	75⅜
200 Pac M S S Co b c	57⅛	100 St L & I M RR	73⅝
700 do	57⅜		

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$7000 US 6's, '81, r	114⅞	$2000 U S 5-20, c, '68	112⅝
2000 US 5-20, c, '64	110⅜	4000 U S 5's, 10-40, c	110⅜
10000 US 5-20, r, '65	110⅜	2000 do	110⅜
1000 US 5-20, c, '65	111⅛	100400 U S 5's, 1881, c	108⅝
500 US 5-20, c, '65, n	109⅝	50000 do	108⅜
7500 US 5-20, c, '67	111⅝		

One o'Clock P. M.

$5000 Tenn 6's, old	66⅝	100 sh Adams Ex Co	95⅝
1000 Tenn 6's, new	66⅜	100 Wells-Fargo Ex	65⅜
2000 do	65⅞	100 Am M U Ex	67⅛
1000 U C & I C 1s	92⅛	200 N Y C & H R	97
5000 O & Miss con bds	83⅞	100 L S & M S R b c	90⅜
1000 Cen Pac gold b	102⅛	500 Un Pac RR b c	72⅜
1000 Mil & St P 1st	94	300 do	72¼
6000 Mor & Ess 1st m	105	200 do	72⅜
100 sm Canton Co	50⅜	500 do	72¾
100 do b c	51	100 Cley & P R R, ltd, xd	90⅜
100 Quick M Co	34	700 C, C & I RR	98½
100 do	33¾	100 Chic & N W b c	73⅜
500 Con Co of Md b c	38	200 do	73⅝
1000 West U Tel	68¾	40 New Jersey Cen RR	111
400 do b c	68⅝	100 Mil & St RR pf b c	76⅞
200 do	68⅝	200 do	76¾
500 do	68⅝	100 do b c	75⅜
200 Pac M S S Co b c	57⅛	100 St L & I M RR	73⅝
700 do	57⅜		

CLOSING PRICES—5 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Union	68 a 68¾	N'western pf	90¾ a 91
Pacific Mail	57½ a 57¾	Rock Island	111 a 111½
N Y Cen con	97 a 97⅝	St. Paul	55½ a 56⅜
N Y Cen scrip	92⅝ a 92⅞	St. Paul pref	78¾ a 78¾
Erie	20¼ a 20⅜	Wabash	75¾ a 76
Reading	113 a 113⅜	Ohio & Miss	44 a 44⅝
Lake Shore	90¼ a 90⅞	Ros, Har & Erie	3¾ a 4
Union Pacific	37½ a 37¾	Han & St Jo	45¾ a 46
Pittsburg ex div	90⅜ a 90⅝	Col, C & Ind Cen	32 a 32¼
Northwestern	75¾ a 75¾		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market continued moderately active for both pots and pearls. The stock and receipts continued light and hardly sufficient to meet the demand. The current quotations are:—Pots, $8 75 a $9 25, and pearls, $11 a $11 50.

CANDLES.—There has been a trifle better call for the past three days for adamantine candles, but generally the market remained dull and for most descriptions nominal. We quote:—Sperm, 33c. a 34c.; patented, 43c. a 44c.; stearic, 28c. a 29c.; adamantine, 12 a 16 ounces, 15c. a 19c.; paraffine, 26c. a 27c.

COPPER.—There has been a trifle better inquiry since our last, but the market generally remained quiet, but firm. The sales reported aggregate about 200,000 lbs. of lake, part at 25½c. a 26c., cash, the market closing firm.

COFFEE.—The market continued quiet and unchanged for all descriptions. Parties showed but little disposition to operate. We quote:—Cargoes Rio, ordinary, 16¼c. a 16⅝c.; fair, 17c. a 17¼c.; good, 17⅝c. a 17¾c.; prime, 18¼c. a 18½c.; gold, in bond, sixty days: Maracaibo, 20c. a 21c.; Laguayra, 19½c. a 21c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 14c. a 14½c.; Java, 23c. a 24c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—There has been a good demand for cotton on the spot, chiefly for export and consumption, and prices were fully ⅛c. per lb. higher. Future delivery was in active request and also ⅛c. per lb. better. The sales reported on 'Change sum up as follows:—

	To-Day.	*Last Evening.*	*Total.*
Export	1,049	395	1,444
Consumption	1,072	739	1,811
Speculation	81	8	89
In transit	750	400	1,150
Total	2,949	1,545	4,494

Included in the above are 79 bales to arrive. For future delivery basis low middling the sales have been as follows:—Last evening February, 300 at 22 5-16c., notice on 24th; 500 at 22 7-16c.; March, 900 at 22¾c., 100 at 22 9-16c., 500 at 22¾c., 200 at 22 7-16c., 300 at 22⅝c.; April, 500 at 22c., 100 at 22 15-16c., 300 at 23c., 300 at 22 15-16c., 100 at 23c., 100 at 22 15-16c., 200 at 23c., 100 at 23 1-16c.; May, 200 at 22 8-16c., 300 at 23⅛c.; June, 100 at 23⅛c. Total, 6,000 bales. To-day—February, 100 at 23¼c.; March, 500 at 22 9-16c., 700 at 22¾c., 200 at 22 9-16c., 1,400 at 22¾c., 400 at 22 11-16c., 1,400 at 22¾c., 500 at 22 13-16c.; April, 100 at 23c., 100 at 23⅛c., 500 at 23 3-16c., 800 at 23⅛c., 100 at 23 5-16c., 200 at 23 3-16c., 500 at 23⅜c., 400 at 23 3-16c., 600 at 23¾c., 200 at 23 5-16c., 600 at 23⅝c., 200 at 23 5-16c.; April, 100 at 23 7-16c., and May, 100 at 23 9-16c., together: May, 200 at 23⅝c., 100 at 23 7-16c., 400 at 23¾c.; June, 400 at 23¾c., 400 at 23¾c.; July, 100 at 23¾c. Total, 10,000 bales. Grand total, 16,000 bales. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed steady as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ¾d.; by sail, 5-16d. (¼c. accepted to-day). To Havre, by steam, 1c., gold; sail, 11-16c. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅝c., compressed. To Bremen, by steam, ¾c., gold, compressed; sail, ⅝c. To Baltic ports, by sail, ⅝c. a 1c., gold. The total receipts at the ports sum up as follows:—Galveston, 511; New Orleans, 1,218; Mobile, 1,812; Savannah, 963; Charleston, 875; Wilmington, 215; Norfolk, 640; Baltimore, 242; New York, 278; Boston, 275. Total, 9,392; this day last week, 11,801; this day last year, 5,197. We quote:—

	Uplands.	*Alabama.*	*New Orleans.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	20c	20c	20¼c	20c
Good ordinary	21c	21c	21c	22½c
Low middling	22c	22c	22c	23½c
Middling	23c	23c	23c	25c
Good middling	24c	24c	23¾c	25¾c
Good to fully	25c	24c	24¼c	24½c

The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 9,288 bbls.; corn, 45,000 bushels; corn meal, 240 bbls. and 428 bags; oats, 6,800 bushels; barley, 19,000 bushels. There was rather more demand for lines of extra State and for shipment and prices were full as good; a line of 1,000 bbls. sold, 5c. per bbl. more at $6 75, which is a trifle higher. The sales comprised about 12,000 bbls., including 3,500 bbls Southern and 8,500 bbls. superfine, etc. Corn meal was dull, but unchanged for both barrels and city sacks. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 75 a $5 50
Superfine State	5 75 a 6 20
Extra State	6 60 a 7 00
Choice do	7 00 a 7 25
Superfine Western	5 70 a 6 20
Extra do	6 50 a 6 75
Extra Minnesota	7 20 a 8 50
Round hoop O to shipping brands	6 75 a 6 90
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a 7 75
Family do	8 00 a 9 50
St. Louis low extra	6 75 a 7 25
St. Louis straight extra	7 25 a 7 75
St. Louis choice double extra	8 00 a 9 00
St. Louis choice family	9 00 a 11 00
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 40
Southern No. 2	5 25 a 5 50
Southern superfine	5 70 a 6 25
Southern extra	6 50 a 8 00
Southern family	8 25 a 11 00
Corn meal, Western	3 60 a 3 75
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 10 a —
Baltimore	4 00 a 4 05
Canada	4 10 a —
Fancies	10 25 a 10 50

—Wheat was quiet, the export inquiry being restricted by the firmness of holders and the higher rates of freights demanded. The sales on a good part last evening were about 50,000 bushels at $1 57 a for Northwest in store; $1 56 for fair Chicago in store; $1 60 a for Duluth; $1 62 for very choice No. 2 and No. 1 Milwaukee in store; $1 63 a $1 65 for white; $1 68 for choice winter in store. Corn was steady, with sales of about 60,000 bushels at 52c. a 53c. for new mixed; 57½c. a 58c. for old Western. The advent for straw caused South erns to offer, for Southern yellow 57c. and 58c. for white Western. Oats were dull at 40c. a 54c. for Western mixed; also a lot for white. Sales about 30,000 bushels within the range. Barley sales 15,000 bushels prime Canada duty at $2 15.

FREIGHTS.—There was but little call to-day for berth room, either by steam or sail, but rates remained firm. The chartering business was also quiet. There are several orders in the market for genuine vessels for petroleum, but parties generally seem apart in their views in regard to rates, and consequently business was interrupted. The engagements reported to-day were as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, 100 bales cotton, 2½c.; nominal rate for grain, 9d. a 9½d.; and by sail 600 bales cotton at 5-16c. and 3d. compressed, 7½c. To Londonderry, by steam, 1,000 bushels corn, 9d. To Glasgow, 900 bags clover seed at 25c., and for sail, 80,000 bushels corn at 3½d. To Bristol, by sail, 1,000 barrels rosin, 2s. 3d. To Bremen, 200 bales cotton, 5-16d. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅝c., compressed. To Bremen, by steam, ¾c., gold, compressed; sail, ⅝c. To Baltic ports, by sail, ⅝c. a 1c., gold. The total receipts at the ports sum up as follows:—Galveston, 511; New Orleans, 1,218; Mobile, 1,812; Savannah, 963; Charleston, 875; Wilmington, 215; Norfolk, 640; Baltimore, 242; New York, 278; Boston, 275. Total, 9,392; this day last week, 11,801; this day last year, 5,197. We quote:—

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Extra State	6 60 a 7 00
Choice do	7 00 a 7 25
Superfine Western	5 70 a 6 20
Extra do	6 50 a 6 75
Extra Minnesota	7 20 a 8 50
Round hoop O to shipping brands	6 75 a 6 90
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a 7 75
Family do	8 00 a 9 50
St. Louis low extra	6 75 a 7 25
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THE STATE CAPITAL.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

be elected at two separate elections, by the Board of Aldermen as such Commissioners. At such elections three Commissioners shall be elected to hold office for the term of three years, and three Commissioners shall be elected to hold office for the term of six years. Each Alderman at each of said elections shall give not more than three open ballots, upon each of which shall be printed or written the name of one candidate from the office of such Commissioner, and each of which shall be signed by the Alderman voting and shall be recorded by the Clerk of the board. Each Alderman may give the whole of his ballots for one and the same candidate, or may distribute them among three different candidates or a less number in such proportion as he may see fit. The three persons having the largest number of votes at the first of such elections shall be deemed elected to hold office for the period of three years, and the three persons having the largest number of votes at the second of said elections shall be deemed elected to hold office for the period of six years. In the event of a failure to elect three Commissioners at either of said elections by reason of less than three persons having been voted for, or by reason of two or more of the persons voted for having received an equal number of votes, under such circumstances that there shall be no full number of three persons having received a higher number of votes than any others, a new election for three Commissioners shall forthwith be held in the same manner.

SECTION 45.—The six persons so elected shall hold office for three and six years respectively from the 15th day of May, 1872. (Has reference to Commissioners of Public Safety).

SECTION 47.—Add to this section:—But no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the cause thereof be entered on this journal, nor unless the party complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard on the question of removal. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal. (Has reference to removal by Board of Aldermen of Commissioners of Public Safety).

Section 88 has reference to the terms of office of Commissioners of Public Instruction. On the eleventh line strike out the rest of the section after the words "hold office for the," and insert in lieu thereof "terms of one, two, three, four and five years respectively." The Commissioners elected for each Senate district shall designate one of their number, and the five Commissioners so designated shall, between the 1st and 15th days of May, 1872, meet at the office of the Mayor, and in his presence and by such method as he shall approve determine by lot the respective terms of office for one, two, three, four and five years for which the Commissioners elected in the respective Senate districts shall hold office. Thereafter, at every annual election under this act, there shall be elected six commissioners in the manner prescribed by this section, in that Senate district only for which the term of office of the Commissioners elected from said district expires, who shall hold office for the period of five years.

THE POPULAR PAROXYSM.

Our correspondence in regard to the Alabama question has grown so voluminous that we have only space to give the purport of a few among the principal letters.

A "Colonial Englishman" is amused at the contributions of "our Irish friends" to the Alabama literature of the HERALD. He then expatiates on the loyalty of Canada to the British Lion, the disaffected condition of the South, and points out that American privateers would find great difficulty in refitting with coal and stores in foreign ports. He winds up thusly:—"England has certainly a very large merchant marine to protect, but she is certainly in a better position to do so than any other nation, and I think should war break out between the two countries you would find the Old Country and her colonies prepared for any emergency, and not such an easy conquest as a great many of our warlike citizens suppose."

A "New Yorker" makes the following plain, succinct and forcible review of the situation:—"England entered into the Washington Treaty; afterwards saw that she had been overmatched and that we had got the best of her, or were likely to do so. She is not now honorable or manly enough to stand up to her treaty, not seeing her way out of it without paying a good large sum. She therefore starts this hue and cry about what the United States is going to or does claim. Yes, England makes a great cry, and thinks that we Americans and the world are going to be fools enough not to see through it all. The London *Times* says, under date of the 10th:—'The time is possibly near when more dexterous negotiators may settle all differences.' Just as if we would be willing to give her another chance! England's action has already shown itself to be mean and cowardly, and the United States and all the world will feel sorry to think that England has sunk so low."

A "Scotchman" says:—"My opinion is that the whole thing will be honorably settled without going to war about it at all, although I don't believe that England (or, as it ought to be called, Great Britain) will ever pay the unjust demands of this country. Britain hates war, but she loves honor."

"J. W. G." debates very sensibly and in very vigorous English upon the danger to England in event of war, from Seboy revolts, Russian arms and bread riots, and reviews, on the other hand, our independence of foreign nations and the vastness of our resources. Altogether, he thinks, John Bull would be badly whipped, and so will keep out of the fight.

An "Admirer of the HERALD" thinks our view of the disaffection in Ireland is "very absurd," and that the Irish Protestants, still loyal, are abundantly able to take care of themselves, as they did in Derry in 1688.

"Tactician" thinks the idea of war between England and America to be "completely preposterous." "Think," cries he, "of two such vying and thriving Powers destroying each other's commerce (for they could not do much else), and in the end drawing others in the 'spider web of foolish war.'"

"Old Reb" says the expectations of Englishmen that the graybacks would side with them is a malapropism. The South, out of revenge for the false hopes held out to her by England, would be among the fiercest recruits for the honor of the Star-Spangled Banner.

Says "Verax," who is evidently not an office-holder, "Let the Yanks and English settle their own affairs; it will make very little difference to the Irish who win. I should like to see England humbled, but for my part I would not care to help the Yankees to do it, seeing that they hate the Irish as much or more than John Bull does, and John is more honest, as he takes no pains to hide his hate."

"An American," while believing that the English are "too much of cowards to go to war," says:—"If Grant should declare war his name would be immortalized for ever both by Americans and Irishmen. Success to the right!"

"Experience" thus concludes a long letter:—"A difficulty with England will always be uppermost in our foreign policy if we do not soon have a war and give England such a sound thrashing that she must take the back stand and we advance. She is now on the pinnacle of her fame, but I believe and sincerely hope it is left for this country to send her on the downward course as punishment for her iniquities."

H. G. W. thinks Irishmen have not been fairly treated by the United States, and owe it a bare allegiance. This is his final course, to Irishmen:—"It, however, we should come, and a guarantee be had that assistance will be given to Ireland, in men and materials of war, then it is not 400,000 but 5,000,000 Irishmen would enroll themselves under the national flag. Besides that would be the place to strike England, if for no other purpose than to compel her to keep her fleet at home to watch the Irish coast. But will General Grant do anything of the kind? Not he. And until he shows some disposition to do so let us mind our own business, work silently with the Fenian Brotherhood and Irish Confederation, and let Americans only be put on guard."

A "Traveling Englishman" argues for calmness and moderation in considering the dispute, and reminds "the writers of those violent letters inserted in the HERALD, whether they be English, Irish or American, that we are all the creatures of one supreme Creator, and that His command to us is, to love Him above all things and our neighbor as ourselves. We cannot love Him if we long to destroy His work, or our neighbor, if we seek his blood."

Mr. James O'Donnell repels "Englishman's" charge of Irishmen being false to their religion, and says:—"It is to be hoped that the long-looked-for day of retribution is at hand, when a quarter of a million of Irishmen, with exterminating fury, will be let loose at the English barrician and practically show the Saxon plunderers that they are perjured false to their religion nor the land of their adoption."

An "American," in a fine vein of sarcastic humor, accepts the offer made to have all the negroes on our side desire to Irishmen. He says:—"If all your correspondent remarks, calling into [illegible] with one of us, America would have to make [illegible] the finest peasantry in the world, a race who [illegible] toes and fingers, and who [illegible] a proportion of dating off [illegible] What a grand army of martyrs they would [illegible]

An Irish American seaman in the United [illegible] writes to say that peace [illegible] is a good thing, but [illegible] Irishmen [illegible] Fenian brotherhood [illegible] people of the Atlantic [illegible] Irish [illegible] the Irish [illegible] I don't suppose [illegible] Irishmen [illegible] Irish [illegible] Irish [illegible] Irish

THE COURTS.

Interesting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts.

The Jumel Estate—A Bankruptcy Suit—Alleged False Imprisonment—Action for Libel—Decisions—Business in the General Sessions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Estate of Madame Jumel.
Before Judge Shipman.

The further hearing of the case of George Washington Bowen vs. Nelson Chase was renewed yesterday.

Evidence for the defence was continued. Documentary testimony was produced to show that Betsy Bowen, who, according to the case of the plaintiff, gave birth to the plaintiff at the residence of Major Reuben Ballou, in Providence, R. I., was not Madame Jumel. Another object of the testimony laid before the Court and jury yesterday was to prove that the old man, Daniel Hull, who had deposed that he knew the plaintiff from his youth, and that Betsy Bowen, the alleged mother of the plaintiff, was none other than Madame Jumel, was entirely mistaken in these statements, and that he had given untrue evidence in relation to his own parentage. The town records of Providence were again introduced with that special object.

The defendant's counsel, Mr. Charles O'Conor and Mr. Carter, offered to show that the signature of Major Ballou to the entry in the pamphlet entitled "Life of King Henry the Fourth," which purports to record the birth of his illegitimate son by Betsy Bowen, was not a genuine signature as compared with his genuine signatures to other documents.

Counsel for plaintiff objected to this offer, on the ground that the signature could not be impeached as a forgery by comparison with other signatures.

This led to a long legal discussion. Finally the Court admitted the offer, subject to an argument as to how far the offer should go or rate.

The Court adjourned till this morning.

UNITED STATES COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Washington Market in Court.
Before the Register.

In the Matter of Henry Peters and Schiriote.—The bankrupts had carried on an extensive business as butchers, and are declared bankrupts in involuntary bankruptcy. The meeting was for proof of debts and choice of assignees. The court was crowded with the residents of Washington Market, creditors of the bankrupts. Edwin James and Mr. Blandy appeared for the creditors, and Messrs. Wyatt and Christie for the bankrupts. After a very stormy meeting, in which charges of fraud by the bankrupts and of extortion by creditors were fulminated in real Washington Market style, Messrs. Cummings and Salem were chosen assignees of the estate.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Action for Alleged False Imprisonment.

We have already stated in the HERALD that a suit has been brought by Mathew J. O'Rourke against Lawrence Morrissey and Police Justice Cox for alleged false imprisonment. Mr. O'Rourke claims $10,000 damages from each of these defendants, who on yesterday gave final bail before Commissioner Shields. The trial will take place in the United States Circuit Court.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

A Libel Suit.
Before Judge Brady.

Marcus L. Byrne vs. George Judd.—In this case, which, it will be remembered, is a suit for $10,000 damages for an alleged libellous article published in defendant's paper, the plaintiff closed their case yesterday and a motion was made by the defence to dismiss the complaint. The motion was urged on the ground that as the case was submitted to the jury and a verdict given for the plaintiff that it would be set aside by the Court; that the allegation that the plaintiff published text books is sustained by his own evidence. The motion was denied and the defence entered on its testimony. The case will probably occupy several days longer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.
By Judge Barrett.

Darling vs. Brown et al.—Exceptions annulled, report confirmed and judgment accordingly.

Byrnes et al. vs. Reusch.—Motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs.

Browne vs. Leveridge et al.—Memorandum for counsel.

By Judge Barnard.

A. Hebel vs. Ernestine Hebel.—This was an action for divorce. Judgment for the plaintiff, with decree that plaintiff shall have the sole care, custody, control and education of the two children of the marriage.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.

A Rather Expensive Note Transaction.
Before Judge Freedman.

John Ross vs. Moses L. Collins.—In 1864 a note of the defendant's for about twelve hundred dollars, was negotiated and discounted by the plaintiff, through his brother, a broker. The note was repeatedly renewed until the charges of brokerage, interest and all amounted to $1,428 28. The defendant refused to pay the note and suit was accordingly brought to compel its payment. The defence set up was usury. The trial, after occupying three days, was concluded yesterday and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.
By Judge Monell.

Von Lindheim vs. Frank.—Motion granted.

Beins vs. Peine.—Order granted.

Goodrich vs. Sweener.—Same.

Klein vs. Stern.—Motion granted.

Godfrey vs. Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company.—Motions in this and three other cases of same plaintiff against other insurance companies denied. Opinion with the clerk.

Marx vs. Hiller.—Motion to set aside judgment granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.
By Chief Justice Daly.

Lavidge vs. Baltimore.—Motion for stay of proceedings denied.

Schneider vs. Pinckney.—Motion to vacate attachment denied.

In the Matter of Leovanni B. Langmineti.—Motion granted, except as to property claimed to have been transferred to the wife, but found by the inquest to be the lunatic's property.

Elsasser vs. Fleeg.—Motion denied.

In the Matter of the Application of Mary Brooks Langdon.—Motion granted. Order to be settled.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Trial of Moore Set Down for Monday—The Recorder Sent Another Garroter to Sing Sing for Twenty Years—A Case of Justifiable Homicide.
Before Recorder Hackett.

At the opening of the Court yesterday Assistant District Attorney Fellows moved on the trial of Charles Moore, the alleged garroter, of whom so much has been recorded in the newspapers for the last six months. Mr. Howe vigorously urged for a postponement till Monday, Mr. Clinton, the associate counsel, being absent in Albany. Mr. Fellows opposed further delay.

Recorder Hackett said Howe was entitled to no favor from the Court for reasons which he had heretofore assigned; but he granted the motion to postpone the trial of Moore till next Monday, on consideration that the accused be committed to prison and the prosecuting witness to the House of Detention.

The first case disposed of by the jury was an indictment for robbery in the first degree against a young man named John Keen. Isaac Lewis, with the complainant, witness, testified that she let her house, No. 4— Sixth avenue, at noon on Sunday morning, the 14th of January, with the intelligence to her partner, to whom, on returning, she intended to propose further to let rooms, or of procuring medicine for her husband, who was sick in bed; that when between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets she saw four men, whom she identified as the prisoner and three others, coming out of the hall she had been renting, and that afterwards the prisoner had been identified by the throat and asked her, if not with a pistol, that she was a poor woman and had nothing for them; that he took from her a pocket-book containing $30. The complainant identified all the prisoners save Poke. Julius swore that on the night of January 23 he received the money in a saloon on Wylie avenue, near Clymer street, and that after he left the place he was assaulted and robbed. He did not discover that he had been robbed until he reached his home, in Broadway, where he was confined for several weeks in consequence of his injuries. Case on.

Acquitted.

Patrick Carlin, accused of having committed an unprovoked assault on Thomas Connolly, was acquitted. The evidence of the defendant showed that he acted in self-defence.

Theodore Mouveyett, accused of robbing his employer of $1, was also discharged.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Violations of the Revenue Law.
Before Commissioner Winslow.

Mary J. Mills was charged yesterday with violating the Revenue law by retailing liquor at 332 Kent avenue without paying the special tax. She was held to bail in the sum of $500, to appear on the 22d inst., when the hearing of the case will take place.

Henry Fortmeyer, of Stuyvesant and Lafayette avenues, was also held to bail on a similar charge, to appear on the 23d inst.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The Assessment War.
Before Judges Barnard, Gilbert and Tappen.

Argument was heard yesterday on the writ of certiorari in the case of The People ex rel. George Hudson and others against the Water Board. This is a suit involving the assessments for the paving of Fulton avenue, payment of which is resisted by property owners. Decision reserved. Mr. Tracy appeared for the relators and Corporation Counsel De Witt for the respondents.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

Charge of Assault and Robbery.
Before Judge Moore and Associate Justices Herman Bohen, Ferdinand Potke, John H. Bohen and John Raitgens were placed on trial on the charge of having robbed Julius Ehrus of a pocket-book containing $30. The complainant identified all the prisoners save Potke. Julius swore that on the night of January 23 he received the money in a saloon on Wylie avenue, near Clymer street, and that after he left the place he was assaulted and robbed. He did not discover that he had been robbed until he reached his home, in Broadway, where he was confined for several weeks in consequence of his injuries. Case on.

Acquitted.

Patrick Carlin, accused of having committed an unprovoked assault on Thomas Connolly, was acquitted. The evidence of the defendant showed that he acted in self-defence.

Theodore Mouveyett, accused of robbing his employer of $1, was also discharged.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 165, 232, 231, 203, 57, 196, 124, 16, 17, 14, 1os. 47, 177, 208, 204, 210, 211, 212, 213, 2, 4, 215, 216, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 224, 225, 226.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1872.

The following is the Court of Appeals calendar for February 19:—Nos. 31, 151, 175, 180, 167, 170, 171, 174.

THE ALEXANDER CHURCH TROUBLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

A report of the trouble existing between the Alexander Presbyterian church, in Seventh avenue and the Fifth avenue Presbyterian church having appeared in your paper of Tuesday last allow me to present the exact state of the case—I am a member, trustee and treasurer of the Alexander Presbyterian church. Know the facts of the case and was present at both meetings of presbytery. First, Dr. Mackay's preamble and resolutions in case of the Alexander church was not made, carried, truth is, under the guise of such a resolution Dr. McGee's resolution to dissolve the church was carried. Dr. McGee's resolution he knew was contrary to the wishes of the majority of the congregation, and of principle, and I believe was carried by a majority of two votes. I did not vote. I believe the Alexander church was a church of principle, and I believe it is to-day.

As to the charges brought against Dr. Alexander, their presentation was a surprise to the congregation. They were not known to the congregation, and I was told by a member of presbytery that they were not known to presbytery. The congregation was taken by surprise. Dr. Alexander was not present at the meeting

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

20 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; has best city references. Can be seen at present employer's for two days.

97 THOMPSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do cooking, washing and ironing in a private family or boarding house; willing to make herself generally useful; best city reference.

119 WEST 50TH ST., IN THE REAR.—AN FIRST class cook, understands soups, meats, game, pastries, bread and desserts of all kinds; city reference.

124 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs. A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family; is a good baker; good references; city or country.

126 WEST 19TH ST., ONE STAIRS UP.—AS FIRST class cook; is discharged in consequence of the family going South; first class city reference.

133 EAST 18TH ST.—A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER, Protestants, as cook and waitress in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's.

133 WEST 43D ST.—A LADY, ABOUT LEAVING THE city, would like to find places for two very desirable servants—a first class cook, willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and a waiter as and chambermaid. Call for two days at present employer's.

143 WEST 49TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Good city reference.

144 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., first floor, in the rear.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best city reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable woman as good cook and baker, understands her business; good city reference.

151 LEONARD ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A RESpectable woman as cook in a private family. Inquire for Miss MUREAY.

208 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman as cook by the month or by the day; thoroughly understands her business, soups, meats, games and a good baker; good city reference.

210 WEST 26TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNderstands English, French and American cooking in all its branches, desserts, bread and pastry; excellent city references. Call for two days.

217 SULLIVAN ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as first class cook in a boarding house or private family.

217 WEST 38TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as good plain cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; city reference.

223 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPEtent young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

239½ 8TH AV., IN SHOE STORE.—TWO GERMAN girls; one to do cooking, washing and ironing, the other as chambermaid and waitress.

247 EAST 25TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as plain cook for a family; city reference.

248 WEST 18TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A VERY RESpectable colored woman as cook in a small private family or boarding house; best city reference. Call for three days.

305 7TH AV.—AS COOK, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; an excellent baker; will assist with the coarse washing; four years' city reference from last place.

306 EAST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in a small private family and to assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference.

309 7TH AV., IN BAKER'S STORE.—A RESPECTable woman as cook; understands cooking thoroughly in all its branches; excellent baker; no objection to do the coarse washing; city references.

313 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs., rear house.—As good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; city or country; excellent reference.

324 EAST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and to assist with the washing in a private family; good reference.

337 EAST 10TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A FIRST class cook in a fine Jewish family.

337 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—As good plain cook, excellent bread and biscuit baker; will assist with coarse washing; best city reference.

349 EAST 23D ST.—A FIRST CLASS PROTESTANT cook in a private family; would go a short distance in the country; best reference. Call for two days.

411 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV., TOP FLOOR.—As good meat and pastry cook; would do some washing or the entire kitchen work; excellent reference. Call for two days.

419 EAST 9TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK IN a private family; city references.

497 7TH AV., CORNER 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; willing to do housework; good city reference.

576 2D AV. A COMPETENT WOMAN AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; also a young girl, 16 years old, to wait on table or mind baby; good reference.

589 9TH AV., BETWEEN 41ST AND 42D STS.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; city references.

1,039 2D AV., BETWEEN 54TH AND 55TH STS.—A respectable girl as cook and to assist in washing in a small private family; best city references.

Chambermaids, &c.

3 EAST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

5 EAST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a private family; best city references.

32 WEST 46TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business, city or country; best city references. Call for two days.

51 GREENWICH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; is a Protestant; good references. A. G. E.

67 MACDOUGAL ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

68 UNION ST., BROOKLYN, THIRD FLOOR.—AN intelligent young German woman, who also speaks the Portuguese language, as chambermaid, or to take care of children; can give lessons in all kinds of ladies' fine hand work.

120 EAST BROADWAY.—A RESPECTABLE GERman girl as chambermaid in a fine American family in the city.

127 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a small private family; three years' references from her last place.

130 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable girl as chambermaid in a hotel.

137 EAST 60TH ST.—A NEAT, TRUSTWORTHY young woman as chambermaid or nurse and chambermaid; refers to present employer.

143 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and laundress; is willing and obliging; the very best reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., room 10.—As chambermaid and waitress in a private family, by a very active young girl.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to do the fine washing; best city reference.

209 EAST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; city reference.

206 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in the washing of a small private family, or nurse; good city references.

245 WEST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., or children's nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

248 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; two years' best city references.

271 WEST 35TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with washing and ironing; best city reference.

309 EAST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good city reference.

311 EAST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid, or would do general housework.

318 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a private family; good city reference.

325 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. A AND B.—A respectable German girl to do chamberwork or general housework in a private family.

413 EAST 10TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESpectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

432 WEST 21ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference.

585 2D AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS., COR. ner, back.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, will be obliging; good city reference.

652 2D AV.—A GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID

881 2D AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A RESpectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or light housework; highly recommended from last place.

1,039 2D AV., BETWEEN 54TH AND 55TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city reference.

1,219 2D AV., BETWEEN 60TH AND 61ST STS.—A good washer and ironer, or would do general housework; no objection to go down.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF PROCURING A SITUAtion for a young active girl as chambermaid or waiting in a small family. Apply at No. 1 East 16th st.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

8 EAST 20TH ST.—A FRENCH DRESSMAKER, FIRST class in every respect, wishes a few more customers to go out by the day.

65 2D AV., NEW BORIS, N. J.—TWO RESPECTABLE young women, who understand cutting, fitting, making and trimming, wish to take care of children.

129 WEST 20TH ST., BASEMENT FRILL.—A COMpetent dressmaker to go out by the day or week in private families; understands fancy sewing of all kinds; no objection to do light housework; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

126 CLINTON PLACE, ROOM 13, NEAR 6TH AV.—A French dressmaker (first class) from Paris, who can cut and fit any kind of ladies' dresses, wishes to find some work in a private family by the day or week. Address FRENCH DRESSMAKER.

210 WEST 40TH ST.—A FRENCH DRESSMAKER, who can cut and fit and understands several machines, wishes to go out by the day or week; good references. Call on F. G.

236 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A first class dressmaker, lately from Paris, wishes some engagements by the day.

333 WEST 40TH ST., AS FIRST CLASS SEAMstress by the day, week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing perfectly; also dressmaking; no objection to the country. Call or address.

439 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; can cut and fit and operate; is willing to make herself generally useful if required; best city reference. Call or address for two days.

448 EAST 12TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS, BY AN EXpert milliner and dressmaker; speaks French; no objection to travel. Address K. R.

705 5TH AV., CORNER 55TH ST.—A YOUNG ENGlish girl as ladies' maid or seamstress; is a good sewer; no objection to travel. Can be seen at her present employer's.

General Housework, &c.

95 1ST AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer.

108 CHARLTON ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, JUST landed, to do light housework. Call for two days.

135½ WASHINGTON ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework, cook, wash and iron; in city or country.

143 HUDSON ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO DO housework for a small family; best city reference.

325 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging.

337 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A good girl to do general housework or chamberwork in a small private family; is willing to assist with washing. Call for two days.

360 7TH AV., CORNER 30TH ST.—A RESPECTAble girl to do general housework or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; first class reference. Call or address for two days.

382 3D AV., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework in a small family.

610 3D AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A GIRL to do general housework in a gentleman's family. Call or address.

Housekeepers, &c.

19 SUFFOLK ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan woman as housekeeper of a first class tenement house; reference given.

76 6TH PLACE, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A COMPEtent young lady as housekeeper; active and obliging; best reference given.

101 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A YOUNG lady of 30, from New Orleans, highly accomplished and refined, would like to take charge of a gentleman's household; would make a home pleasant and agreeable; no objection to travel in the country; two years' reference from last employers. Call for three days on Miss DECAMP.

154 ELDRIDGE ST., FRONT PARLOR.—AN EDUcated, middle aged respectable widow lady as housekeeper in a gentleman's family.

212 EAST 33D ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A PRIvate family; an American; best references. Apply to or address Mrs. WALLACE.

662 MYRTLE AV., BROOKLYN.—AS HOUSEkeeper and to do the work of a gentleman and sons; is a plain cook, makes good bread and understands milk and butter; country preferred; reference good.

A YOUNG LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER. NONE BUT first class persons need address L. L. B., box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A COMPETENT HOUSEKEEPER, OF PLEASING AD. dress (speaking English, French and German), wishes a position not menial. Address F. L., box 160 Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER. Any person desiring to engage such will please address S. V. W., Post office, Brooklyn.

A REFINED AND RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED American lady as housekeeper or to take care of an invalid, traveling or otherwise; best reference given. Address Mrs. M. J. BROWN, Newburg, Orange county, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY OF CULTURE WANTS A POSITION either as housekeeper, companion, reader or amanuensis; is competent to take full charge in first class hotel or large private house; undoubted city reference. Address Mrs. BUTTLER, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A POOR WIDOW, WITH ONE CHILD, AGED EIGHT, as housekeeper; a widower's family preferred, where there are small children; resides 30 miles from city; trifles need not answer. Address, for two days, Mrs. MARY NORMAN, New York Post office.

A YOUNG LADY OF INTELLIGENCE AND REFINEment seeks the position of housekeeper; is competent and prefers to assume entire charge; is accustomed to children and care of their clothing; respect and a comfortable home principally desired. Address Miss H. J., Brooklyn Post office.

Laundresses, &c.

4 HORATIO ST., NEAR 8TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A respectable woman would do family washing or go out by the day; best reference.

122 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing and ironing or housecleaning; good reference. Ring basement bell.

132 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

133 WEST 23D ST., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE REAR.—A respectable widow woman wishes families' washing; understands French fluting, polishing and pulling.

132 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A first class colored laundress solicits gentlemen's washing to do at home. CHARLOTTE LINDSAY.

134 EAST 13TH ST., 3D AV.—ALL KINDS OF washing and ironing or to go out by the day; first class references. Mrs. GRAHAM.

242 EAST 55TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., two pair of stairs, rear, front room.—A respectable woman to do the washing and ironing of ladies and gentlemen; French fluting, polish; and polishing in superior style; children's and ladies' clothes done in the neatest manner; flannels washed the same as new; families by the dozen or month; best reference if required. Call on or address Mrs. MCCORMACK.

296 7TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 27TH STS.—A respectable Protestant girl as first class laundress in a private family; city references. Call for two days.

347 30TH ST., FIRST FLOOR BACK ROOM.—A REspectable woman wishes to take in some washing at her own home; good city references if required.

413 EAST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; best reference. Call or address.

1,003 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR, BACK, ENTRANCE on 55th st.—A first class laundress to go out Mondays and Tuesdays, steady, to do fine washing and ironing, polishing and pulling, by hand and machine, and all fine work, in the neatest manner.

Nurses, &c.

43 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; good city reference.

55 BOND ST.—AS LADY'S MONTHLY ATTENDANT by a respectable and experienced person; best testimonials. Address J. E. W.

85 DOUGLASS ST., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE young widow as wet nurse and seamstress. Call for two days.

105 WEST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS nurse; will calculate to serve in that capacity; has long experience and can take entire charge of an infant or grown children, or would walk on an invalid lady; no objection to the country; wages $18 per month. Can give the best reference.

109 EAST 21ST ST., PRESENT EMPLOYERS.—A respectable young girl as nurse or chambermaid; good city reference. Call for two days.

149 WEST 17TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; would walk out with growing children; no objection to travel; best city reference.

170 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN woman, who speaks French well, to attend children or do chamberwork in a good family; good reference.

203 LEXINGTON AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take care of children and do plain sewing or general housework. Call; references.

239 EAST 45TH ST., TWO FLIGHTS OF STAIRS back.—A young girl, speaking French and English, wishes the care of one or two small children in a private family; good reference. Call for two days.

245 EAST 29TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG AMERICAN woman as wet nurse in a respectable private family. Call for two days.

296 7TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 27TH STS.—AN American girl as nurse and plain sewer.

304 WEST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse; can go to chamberwork; is willing and obliging; good city reference.

317 EAST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., top floor, back room.—A young girl, 15 years old, lately landed, wishes a nice place to take care of children and make herself useful.

329 EAST 86TH ST.—A GERMAN WOMAN OF A kind and pleasant disposition as nurse to an invalid lady. Call on or address Mrs. H.

401 EAST 40TH ST., REAR 1ST AV., SECOND FLOOR, front room.—A respectable married woman wishes to take a baby to nurse at her own home.

411 WEST 51ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WARRIED woman as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk. READER.

431 WEST 40TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECtable girl as nurse; is capable of taking a baby and make herself generally useful; no objection to go out of town.

457 WEST 50TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG RESpectable married woman as wet nurse; best city references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE PERson to take charge of children or will go as nurse girl; is active. Address T. D., Williamsburg Post office, Brooklyn.

Waitresses, &c.

38 WEST 14TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS waitress in a private boarding house.

51 GREENWICH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as waitress and to assist with chamberwork or to take care of children; good reference. F. D.

132 WEST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress and chambermaid in a private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Waitresses, &c.

208 WEST 26TH ST., FIRST HALL BACK ROOM.—A young woman as waitress, to take entire charge of the dining room, or would do chamberwork and waiting or assist in washing and ironing; highest city reference. Call for two days.

221 WEST 37TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as waitress; will assist with chamberwork if required; best city reference.

340 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; best city references.

413 EAST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS; best city reference. Call or address.

737 6TH AV., CORNER 42D ST., OVER DRUG store.—A respectable girl as first class waitress; understands her business in all its branches; good city reference.

Miscellaneous.

121 EAST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG FRENCH LADY AS maid to go traveling; good references. Call or address.

131 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO LEARN to attend store or to operate; references.

211 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., in the rear.—A respectable young woman wishes a few days work, either washing or ironing, or would go out by the day.

235 EAST 54TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant German girl in an American family.

245 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as laundress, or would do chamberwork and washing; understands fluting and polishing; best city reference from last place.

449 WEST 17TH ST.—A VERY RESPECTABLE woman to travel with a family to Europe; is never seasick; very best city reference. Address M. S.

A YOUNG LADY (AMERICAN), WHO HAS HAD three years' experience in a bakery, desires a similar position. Address Miss WELLS, box 52 Post office, Yonkers, N. Y.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a Scotch girl arrived wishes to return to Europe, and will give her service as stewardess or attendant on a family in return for her passage; will remain as either if required; best city and country references. Address M. MERNAGH, Post office, Stamford, Conn.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, CAPABLE and true worthy, constantly found at 302 Bowery, entrance on 1st st. Mrs. LOWE.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A GERMAN LADY, AN EXPERIENCED MUSIC teacher, desires a few more pupils on the piano; best references. Address Miss M. H., 14 East 31st st.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED FOREIGN YOUNG LADY desires a situation as visiting governess, or at her own home; teaches French, German, English and music; afternoon hours at leisure. Apply at 358 West 35th st.

A GERMAN GOVERNESS (MUSICAL) DESIRES A situation in a first class family; best references. Address Miss A. B., box 100 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A FRENCH LADY, FROM THE BEST SCHOOLS IN Europe competent to teach French and Italian in all their branches, desires a situation as governess; first class references. Address GOVERNESS, box 161 Herald office.

A LADY, WRITING A GOOD PLAIN HAND, DEsires envelopes to direct; can furnish 10,000 of the very best names just received up to date. Address LETTERS, Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ACCOMPLISHED ENGlish lady wishes re-engagement in New York or vicinity. Subjects—Good music, singing, with fluent French, German; references. Address MUSIC, Station G.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A FIRST CLASS PLAIN COOK WANTED—IN A SMALL private family; none but competent persons need apply; references required. Apply at 449 West 47th st.

A GIRL WANTED—TO DO WASHING, IRONING AND chamberwork in a private family; good wages. 254 West 22d st.

A FIRST CLASS MILLINER WANTED—ONE WHO can bring good reference as to style of work, &c. Apply to RICHARD MEARES, 6th av. and 19th st.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AV., CORner 25th st., want a healthy, intelligent American, English or French girl at chamber and hall waitress; not older than 25; wages liberal; references require d.

A LIBERAL SALARY TO AN EDUCATED, ENERgetic lady, who is well recommended and suitable for the position. Apply from 12 to 4.
WHITING & CO., No. 5 Dey st., third floor.

A SALESWOMAN WANTED—ONE THAT UNDERstands the trimming and hosiery business; must have best city reference. Apply to JOHN J. HEALY, Jr., 257 Greenwich street.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER WANTED.—NONE but Protestants, with good references, need inquire. No. 8 West 45th st.

COOK WANTED—ALSO A LAUNDRESS; SCOTCH, German, English, French, Swede or German, with city references. Apply at 84 East 31st st., near Madison av.

GOOD HANDS WANTED—TO LINE AND TRIM LACE cans; work all the year round.
Apply at 313 6th av.,
between 19th and 20th sts.

LADIES WHO ARE GOOD READERS WILL BE PAID a salary of $10 to $15 per week. Call at 1,149 Broadway, up two flights of stairs, front office.

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL TO MIND A BABY. CALL at 25 Eldridge st., top floor.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 761 South av. Ring first bell.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, with good city reference. Apply at 202 East 11th st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; city reference required. Apply at 208 West 14th st.

A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; reference required. Apply at 52 West 48th st., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL TO DO housework. Apply at 115 Broadway, room 9, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO GO IN THE country as cook and laundress to a gentleman and wife. Call at 619 7th av., corner 42d st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND TO ASSIST IN washing and ironing. Call at 234 West 38th st. Wages $12.

WANTED—TEN YOUNG WAITER GIRLS, $20 A week guaranteed, at BAYER'S Concert Saloon, 22 Bayard st.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN AS LAUNDRESS and chambermaid; good references required. Apply at No. 9 East 34th st.

WANTED—A GIRL AS WAITRESS, ONLY ONE who is competent, and can bring city references, need apply at 109 West 43d st., between 5 and 11 A. M. this day.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron, with assistance, in a small family. Apply, with city reference, at 143 East 52d st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH AND iron, the other as chambermaid and waitress; references required. Apply at 319 Lexington av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE MILLINERY ESTABLISHment, a first class stylish trimmer. Address, for one week, MODES, Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework in a very small family; washing given out. No calls before 9 o'clock. 423 4th av., corner 29th st.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN, WITH ABILITY and small capital, to take a share in a lucrative publication. Apply at 116 William st., room 11, after 1 P. M.

WANTED—A WOMAN ACQUAINTED WITH PLUTING fine linen, &c.; French pre erred. Apply at MORRISON, HERRIMAN & CO.'S, 257 and 259 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH NURSE OF experience, to take charge of an in ant from its birth; best references required. Apply at 26 5th st., between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WHO UNDERstand cooking of all kinds. None but the best need apply to day at No. 9 West 53th st., from 10 till 2. City reference required.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COOK, IN PRIVATE FAMily, who is willing to assist with the washing and ironing and cooking all kinds of meat, soups and fish. Call this day at 16 West 21st st.

WANTED—TO GO TO EUROPE IN CHARGE OF A child seven years old, a capable unmarried woman; one who has been there and speaks French preferred; must have first class references. Address W. R., box 5,228 Post office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR FRENCH PROTESTANT nurse; one that is fully capable of taking care of young children; only those having the highest recommendations need apply between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., at 11 West 15th st.

WANTED—A WOMAN OF INTELLIGENCE, EXPEdient, integrity and capability, to work with and act as housekeeper and to take charge of an infant and children and like work. For such a person wages will be MANCHESTER, station G.

WANTED, A GOOD COOK IN A private family. Note this good pay; apply for one week, from 9 to 11 A. M. 46 WEST 38TH ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A SITUATION WANTED AS BARKEEPER; BEST city reference. Address R. F., 708 Fourth st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION as first class waiter in a private family; can give good city reference; call or address, for two days, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., 101 West 42d st.

CARLTON HOUSE, 332 FULTON ST., AN ENGLISHman wants a situation to take care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can also be a couple as general housewoman, cook and waitress. Call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS AS dress COACH MAN; Herald, 236 6th av.

SITUATION WANTED BY A MAN AND WIFE, MAN as janitor; speak English, French and German; have a 6 months' reference. Address JANITOR, box 170 Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY MAN AND WIFE; MAN as waiter; wife as maid and seamstress; country preferred; best city references. Address L. D., 12 West 13th st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as waiting maid; has had high wages. Address JOSEPH COLLINS, 146 East 26th st., New York.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and set artistically kept; books balanced however complicatedly confused. Address A. S. E., box 3,482 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN, GOING TO ST. LOUIS, DESIRES an agency, or a good line of goods to sell; undoubted reference. Address VAN, Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER wishes to travel in the West for a good grocery house or tea house; good city reference. Address H. J., Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED HARDWARE SALESMAN, WITH a large trade in the West and South, is desirous of making an engagement with a first class jobbing or hardware manufacturing house. Address C., care of A. J. Mead, 67 Warren street.

A SALESMAN WANTED—IN A CARRIAGE REPOSItory; must be acquainted with the business. Address, with references and salary expected, stating where last employed, CARRIAGE SALESMAN, box 161 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN (25) WISHES A SITUATION EITHER as assistant bookkeeper or salesman; has ten years' experience in the wholesale blank book trade; has travelled and can stand on the box as a thoroughly reference; salary an object. Address FRANKLIN, Herald office.

BOOKKEEPERS, WANTED, THE TEMPORARY SERvices of a bookkeeper who is now engaged in keeping a single entry set of books in a mechanical business; also of a double entry bookkeeper. Address, stating nature of business, P. A., 706 Broadway.

OFFERED—SERVICES FOR TRANSLATING FROM OR into English, German, French and Hollandish. Address M. R. M., Herald office.

SALESMAN WANTED IN A RETAIL DRY GOODS store, who is willing to work and has a general knowledge of the business. Address DRY GOODS, Herald office, stating age, salary expected and reference.

TO PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—THE subscriber desires employment in the above business in a reliable house; is experienced and can influence considerable trade. Address, for three days, PRODUCE, Herald office.

WANTED—THREE EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR dress goods and hosiery.
H. B. RUSSELL, 380 Bowery.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FURNITURE SALESman, with references. Address B. & F., station A, Spring st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK WHO WRITES A GOOD hand and is correct at figures. Address, giving reference, box 2,342 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 20 YEARS OF age; must be a good writer and quick at figures. Address J. C. L., box 3,855 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WRITE IN AN office. Address, stating references, salary required, &c., B., box 167 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CITY SALESMAN, FOR A Broadway kid glove and dress trimming house. Only those with trade need apply, stating references and expectations. Address L. H., box 5,083 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GENTLEMANLY ADdress, about 20 years of age, who writes a round, legible and rapid hand, as assistant bookkeeper. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, stating compensation required, NEMO, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER OR AS sistant, by a young man of experience the past six years in a large importing house in this city; best of references given as to ability and character. Address A. H., station A, Spring st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN OF SOUND BUSINESS qualifications, little capital and good references, going West, desire to represent one or more New York houses; leave 1st of March. Address W. B., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A FIRST CLASS GARDENER (GERMAN) WANTS A situation on a good place; has a small family. Address GARDENER, Mount Vernon, Westchester county.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS MAN as coachman; best reference. Call on or address C. GRAHAM, saddlery store, 68 University place.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; well recommended from last place. Address M. L., box 168 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESpectable colored man; best city reference. Address or apply at Graham's saddlery store, 68 University place.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECtable young Frenchman; married, no children; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Address A. N., box 118 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a steady, industrious, single man; understands proper care of horses and carriages; safe, experienced driver; sober and obliging; unexceptionable references. Address THOMAS, box 204 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable, active young man; single; is strictly temperate; will be found willing and obliging and generally useful; no objection to the country; highest city reference as to ability and character. Address L. M., box 113 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands the business; city or country; willing an obliging; good city reference. Address C., 65 Madison av., private stables.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOroughly practical man who fully understands his business; glass, grounds, &c.; city reference. Address A. B., box 141 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF thorough experience, to take the entire charge of a gentleman's country seat; married; best reference given. Address PRACTICAL, box 154 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman married man, of great experience both in Europe and America; is a first class plantsman and grower of fruits under glass, and understands landscaping if required. Address E. C., at Bridgeman's, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man, one child; thoroughly competent to take charge of any first class place or to lay out a new one; understands forcing and cold grapery, etc., green houses, fruits, flowers and vegetables; best reference from present employer; will be disengaged 1st of March. Address N. R., Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, as coachman or groom in a private family; best references from his last employer. Address E. C., box 146 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom-steward; understands everything pertaining to the business; has five years' unsurpassed reference; is obliging. Address J. N., box 202 Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH FARMER, A SITUATION to manage a farm or any place or trust; been always accustome to farming and all kinds of cattle; wife good dairy woman; good references. Address JOHN H. MITCHELL, Fishkill, Dutchess county, New York.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION AS gardener; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, vegetables, fruit and flowers and laying out of a gentleman's place; best reference. Call on or address for three days MARTIN, seed store 876 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A.—WANTED—THREE FIRST CLASS WHITE MALE waiters. Apply at THOMAS', 163 5th av., near 22d st.

ATWMENAMY & CO.'S A COMPETENT MAN CAN have a permanent situation and $20 per week, by applying at uptown branch, 725 Broadway, after 10 o'clock.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL AN ARTICLE INDISpensable in every household; with energy can make $10 per day. Apply at 208 Broadway, room 15.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED FOR THE Bliss Sewing Machine. 673 Broadway. Good terms and liberal commissions.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED—TO SELL the "Domestic" Sewing Machine in New York and vicinity. Apply at 91 Chambers st.

AGENTS ACCUSTOMED TO SELLING PATENT rights will receive liberal offers and unusual facilities. Address EXTENT, Herald office.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR MOODY'S PREPARED Solder; mends jewelry and tinware instantly; no tools required; large profits to agents. Send 25c. for sample to 24 Montgomery, Jersey City.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR ONE OF THE FASTEST selling books published—"Footman's Dictionary of Everyday Wants;" sells on sight; extra terms; $40 a week insured. P. M. REED, 139 Eighth street, near Broadway.

BARKEEPER WANTED—MUST UNDERSTAND THE family trade; none other need apply. 71 Canal st., between 11 A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY, TO WORK IN A GROCERY store; one used to a horse. Apply at 256 av. A.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO CANVASS FOR THE Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. Apply to HENRY FERRY & Co., 1,249 Third avenue.

WANTED—BOY IN A LAW OFFICE; MUST BE active, willing, a good writer, experienced, and bring recommendation from former employer. 127 Broadway, room 15.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY, 15 TO 17 YEARS of age, accustomed to the business preferred, in a merchandise forwarding office. Apply, with reference as to character, T. & W., Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN the country, capable to do several work on a farm and take care of horses; also a woman as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 15 Fulton st., Brooklyn, before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE AMERICAN BOYS, of about 14 years of age, good penmen; must live with their parents. Apply to JOHN MATTHEWS, 1st av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—FOREMAN IN A BOYS AND CHILDREN'S ready made clothing house; one who has had experience and can come well recommended; none others need apply. Address or call on, for five days, H. & H., Fremont House, New Rochelle, between 4

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

AN ELEGANT STORE TO LET, THIRD DOOR WEST of Broadway, 23d st., suitable for parson or any first class business. Apply at 17 East Sixteenth street.

A LARGE STORE, WITH BASEMENT, ON FULTON street, running through to Gold street, to let DE GROOT, 161 Fulton street.

A HOUSE TO LET IN WOOSTER STREET, A LITtle south of Bleecker, for business purposes; good location for flowers or feathers; will give five years' lease and make alterations to suit the tenant. Apply to J. MODERMOTT, 150 Prince street.

A SMALL STORE ON SIXTEENTH STREET TO LET at $30 per month; also Floor for welling on Sixth avenue, $15 per month. C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

A NICE BASEMENT, VARICK STREET, NEAR HUDson River Railway freight depot, suitable for saloon or grocery store; immediate possession. J. J. BURMIER, Agent, 173 Thompson street, 2 to 4 P. M.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET, HALF OF STORE, west side, between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, 65 feet deep, with large front window, suitable for silver or plated ware, &c. Address, stating business, M. W. D., Herald office.

FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS OF THE IRON BUILDING 139, 141 and 143 Centre street; size 75x72 feet; excellent light front and rear; steampumped for manufacturing purposes; steam power furnished if required. Apply on the premises, to J. B. & J. M. CORNELL.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 127, BETWEEN NINETEENTH and Twenty-th streets—To lease for business purposes. Plans for alteration can be seen as above.

FLOOR, 27X45 FEET, SUITABLE FOR LIGHT MANUfacturing; good light; steady power. DAVID SCHAASTER, Fifty-second street, North River.

LOTS TO LEASE—FOR STONE YARD OR OTHER business, desirably located. M. S. MYERS & SON, 493 Broadway.

OFFICES IN 218 WALL STREET, PLEASANTLY LOcated, and whole Second Floor, at 59 Murray street, to let. Apply on the premises.

STEAM POWER AND FIVE SPLENDID FLOORS, 80X 90, to let, separately or together for a term of years, in the finest factory building in the city; steam elevator, steam heating and excellent light; rent moderate. Inquire 218 West Twenty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

STEAM POWER—ONE OR MORE LOFTS, WITH part of Basement, to lease in the new and splendidly lighted building near the foot of Clymer street, Brooklyn, with Power to run. Apply to F. H. COWPERTHWAIT, 17 Cedar street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH ROOMS, 25X60, 25X96 and other sizes, in Centre, Elm and Twenty-second streets. Apply to G. P. HALL, 177 Elm street.

STORE TO LET—NO. 100 NINTH AVENUE; GOOD business location and rent very low; can be had immediately. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE LOFTS, 25X80, 39 WEST Fourth street, and the building 121 Mercer street. Inquire of GEORGE GUERNAL, 39 West Fourth street.

TO LEASE—STORE AND DWELLING 495 CANAL street, near Hudson; good location for any business; rent low. Inquire of H. VOGEL, 318 Third avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street.

TO LET—A PROMINENT CORNER ON SIXTH AVENUE, above Thirty-fourth street, 25x80, with all modern improvements, for a term of three or five years. DYE & CURTISS, 805 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—SUITABLE FOR A SCHOOL OR BOARDING house, two large, well arranged Houses adjoining; used for first class school for eight years; desirably located. M. S. MYERS & SON, 493 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE 125 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; plate glass window; also Second Floor, for offices or business purposes.

TO LET—51 CROSBY STREET, THE TWO STORY AND warerooom front, &c., five story and basement rear Building; has been occupied for the last 15 years for a cabinet and chairs trade manufactory; will be let for any business purpose. For further particulars inquire at 205 Bowery, in the store; also corner of Court and West Warren streets, Brooklyn, in the bakery.

TO LET—A BUILDING ON A LEADING AVENUE, now occupied as a first class saloon. The Fixtures will be sold to the party leasing. NATHANIEL ROE, 220 Varick street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THREE STORY BRICK Building, on Fiftieth street, 25x50, lot 100 feet deep, suitable for a manufacturing business; a five boiler included if desired. Apply to S. HARTSHORN, 485 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, the two upper Lofts and the Store and Basement of 115 Leonard street, opposite the Merchants' Club, together or separate. Apply to GRIFFITH & BYRNE, on the premises.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR STORY BRICK BUILDING and Rulebead, between Bank and Bethune streets. Inquire of C. SHULTZ, foot of West Eleventh street.

TO LEASE—THE STORES AND BASEMENTS NO. 1,124 Broadway and No. 212 Fifth avenue, connected and running through from Broadway to Fifth avenue. Also the Store and Basement No. 214 Fifth Avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street. Apply to J. W. S. DEY, No. 67 Beaver street.

TO LEASE—ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN TENTH street and Union square, a very desirable Store for Piano warerooms or similar business; 25 feet front on Broadway, with an L, 25 feet front, on side street; possession on or before May 1. Address BANCROFT, box 2,946 Post office.

TO LEASE—SEVEN LOTS, WITH TWO STORY BRICK Building, 40x70, on Front and South streets; 320 feet above Gouverneur slip. Key with N. ABBOTT, 48 Pine st.

TO RENT OR LEASE—THE PREMISES 228 AND 230 West Fortieth street, suitable for manufacturing purposes, now occupied as a carpenter shop; Machinery and Fixtures for sale or to rent with premises. Apply at 228 and 230 West Fortieth street.

5TH AVENUE (NO. 184), NEAR TWENTY-SECOND street.—Large and wide basement store to let, high ceiling; about 80 feet deep; good light; with cellar.

79 AND 81 MAIDEN LANE.—STORES AND BASEments to let, by J. D. WENDEL, 79 Maiden lane.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, choice localities, low rents. WILLIAM TUCKER, 250 Fifth avenue, above 28th st.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO let and for sale. NEW YORK LOAN AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 17 East Nineteenth street, corner of Broadway.

A.—FINELY AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED Houses, on 22d street, $200 per month; possession immediately; also on 31st, 32d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th and 50th streets, Lexington, 5th and Madison avenues; Mansion on Gramercy Park for sale or rent. WM. N. POOLEY, 27 Park place.

A FULLY AND NEWLY FURNISHED THREE STORY House to let—Quite near the principal hotels, below Thirty-fourth street; possession at once. C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED NICELY LOCATED brown stone House uptown to let, at a bargain; rent taken in board if desired. HARDENBURG & CO., 1,271 Broadway.

A.—DWELLINGS TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished, in desirable localities; rents collected, &c. H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue. Branch office, 837 Sixth avenue.

A FIFTH AVENUE FULL SIZED, FULLY FURnished private Dwelling to lease for two years; another, same neighborhood, near Fifth avenue, about Forty-seventh street, medium size. T. E. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

HOUSES TO RENT—BY A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,354 Broadway.

3 story stone front, on 82d st., near Lexington av..... $1,200
3 story brick front, on Lexington av., near 56th st..... 1,200
3 story brick front, on 56th st., near 10th av..... 1,800
3 story stone front, on 80th st., near 5th av..... 2,000
4 story stone front, on 56th st., near 5th av..... 2,100
4 story stone front, on 45th st., near 6th av..... 2,200
4 story stone front, on 49th st., near Madison av..... 2,000
4 story stone front, on 53d st., near 7th av..... 2,000
4 story stone front, on 61st st., near 4th av..... 2,000
4 story stone front, on 72d st., near Broadway..... 2,200
4 story brick front, on 35th st., near 8th av..... 2,500
4 story stone front, on 49th st., near 5th av..... 3,500
4 story stone front, on 49th st., near 8th av..... 4,000
4 story stone front, on 31st st., near Broadway..... 5,000

Furnished.

4 story stone front, on 38th st., near Park av..... $100 mo.
3 story stone front, on 42d st., near 4th av..... 400 mo.
3 story stone front, on 21st st., near Broadway..... 500 mo.
Also two Houses at Newark, N. J.

Unfurnished.

4 story brick front, on Rector st., near Military Park..... $750
3 story brick front, on Rector st., near Military Park..... 900

Also
Several Places in the country, furnished.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED THREE STORY HOUSE to let—On West Twenty-fourth street, in complete order. F. J. BERVINE, 366 and 368 Broadway, New York Life Insurance Building.

SEVERAL FIRST CLASS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Residences on Fifth avenue; also others in desirable locations, at moderate rentals. Apply to T. E. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, IN Fifty-fourth street, near Madison avenue. Apply to J. W. CLELAND, 36 Pearl street.

TO LET—A WELL FURNISHED, CONVENIENT HOUSE in Charles street, between Waverley place and Fourth street. Address Mr. TOMPKINS, box 138 Herald office.

TO LET—ON SECOND AVENUE, A FURNISHED FIRST class brown stone House; possession immediately. Address H. W. T., Herald office.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, IN West Forty-eighth street, in a first class neighborhood; rent $125 per month; possession let Marsh. DYE & CURTISS, 805 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BOTA SCOTIA Stone Houses, on southeast corner of Seventh avenue and 122d street. DAVID WYANT, Fifty-second street and Twelfth avenue.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, A VERY DESIRABLE FAMily House on Thirteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine street, or 35 East Seventeenth street.

TO RENT—ON WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, with Carpets, Shades, Furniture and Fixtures, a large and well built brown stone House, containing fifteen rooms, all elegantly finished; rent $1,500. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

16 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—BROWN STONE high stoop four story House to let for one, two or three years; with Mirrors, Chandeliers and other furniture. Apply on premises.

Unfurnished.

A FIVE STORY HOUSE TO LET—20 WEST TWENTY-ninth street (Lenox Library); 21 feet front; in complete order; rent $1,500. Furniture for sale. S. P. NICHOLS, 200 Canal street.

A THREE STORY HIGH BASEMENT HOUSE, WITH modern improvements, in perfect repair, will be given possession immediately. Apply to owner, 47 West Twenty-first street.

A.—TO LET, A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST AND second class Houses, in every part of the city, from eighteen dollars upwards, and to purchase; also, several first class French Flats, Corner and Inside Stores. Only rental for these families need apply to CHARLES LEVINGSTON, 160 Sixth avenue.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—RARE CHANCE. MODERATE TERMS and immediate possession, the cosey little House, southeast corner Irving place and Sixteenth street, opposite Wee Imbroker Hotel. Apply to owner, J. F. FRANKLIN, 113 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND ATTIC MARBLE stoop Dwelling House 62 Washington square south; lately painted throughout; immediate possession. Apply to T. F. GIBBONS, 108 Bleecker street.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY AND ATTIC DWELLing House 32 East Thirteenth street, near Fifth avenue; immediate possession. Apply to T. J. GIBBONS, 108 Bleecker street.

TO LET—NO. 2 GROVE STREET, NEAR HUDSON street.—A first class three story brick House, with extension; has all the modern improvements. Permit and particulars of R. MACLAY, 423 Canal street.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

5th avenue, near 14th street, extra sized House.
5th avenue, near 10th street, full sized Dwelling.
Union square, extra size, for business purposes.
12th street, near 5th avenue, full size, for business purposes
25th street, near 5th avenue, full sized Dwelling.
35th street, close to 5th avenue, full sized Dwelling.
Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

TO LET—472 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, Dwelling House, in good order. D. R. JAQUES, 25 Chambers street.

TO LET—106 EAST 25TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVEnue, three story high stoop brown stone House on 1 Mirror; 20x50; three parlors, frescoed; nine bedrooms and bath room. Also 96 7th street—Three story high stoop brick House; 20x50; unexceptional location; rent $1,350. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine street, or 35 East 17th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR STORY BROWN stone front high stoop House 275 Fifth avenue; size, 27x65x100. Apply to WILLIAM & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway, or Broadway, Seventh av. and Forty-fourth st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR STORY BRICK House 200 West Twenty-third street, corner of Seventh avenue, with the House and Lot in the rear, fronting on Seventh avenue; the house contains 22 rooms; the rear building is suitable for a store or office. Apply to C. W. SANDFORD, 27 Chatham street.

TO LEASE—PRETTY FOUR STORY FRENCH ROOF Houses, seven minutes from ferries, excellent neighborhood; 12 rooms; every modern improvement; solitude of ground about equal to spire of Trinity church; streets paved and sewered; rent $450 per month. For engravings and further information apply to A. M. CAPEN, 261 Broadway.

TO RENT—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF BROWN STONE Houses, ranging from $1,200 to $2,000, in fine locations; possession immediately. WALDRON & ZITTEL, 1,026 Third avenue.

TO RENT—27TH STREET, BETWEEN 2D AND 3D Avenues, 3 s. h. a. brick, $1,150; 15th street, 3 s. h. a. b. e., $2,000; also 4 s. h. a. brick, $1,500—both above, on Stuyvesant square; 12th street, near University place, 4 s. h. a. brick, $5,000; Canton street, 3 s. h. a. brick, $1,000. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, 26 Third avenue, Bible House.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.

No. 231 W. 25th st., a 4 story high basement, fine order; rent..... $1,500
W. 22d st., a 3 story high stoop..... 2,000
No. 359 W. 24th st., a 3 story high stoop..... 1,500
W. 25th st., a 4 story Eng. base'l..... 1,800
No. 228 W. 22d st., a 3 story Eng. base'l..... 2,000
No. 229 10th st., for dwelling or business, on a lease... 1,500
W. 23d st., a 3 story high stoop..... 1,800
E. 58th st., a 3 story high stoop brown stone..... 1,800
E. 33d st., a 4 story high stoop brown stone..... 4,000
No. 309 W. 23d st., a 3 story high stoop, fine order..... 1,400
W. 20th st., a 3 story Eng. basement..... 2,000
No. 227 W. 25th st., a 3 story high stoop..... 1,600
No. 467 W. 23d st., a 4 story & a-half English basement.. 1,800
No. 472 W. 22d st., a 3 story high stoop, 25 feet wide.. 1,500
No. 261 W. 19th st., a 3 story high stoop, with Mirrors, &c., and Carpets if wanted..... 1,600
Greenwich av., 3 story high stoop..... 800
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT BY P. H. GRADY, 827 Sixth av., between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh sts.

4th street, three story brick..... $1,150
45th street, four story brown stone..... 4,000
54th street, four story brown stone..... 5,000
60th street, four story brown stone..... 2,000
Lexington avenue, three story brick..... 1,400
53d street, three story brown stone..... 1,200
54th street, three story brown stone..... 1,200
45th street, four story brown stone..... 3,500

WEST 24TH ST.....$1,300 WEST 57TH ST.....$1,500
West 54th st..... 1,200 West 42d st..... 1,400
West 46th st..... 1,250 West 50th st..... 1,400
West 34th st..... 1,500 West 57th st..... 2,200
West 42d st..... 1,300 2d av..... 600
Also a large number of others in first class locations.
MORRIS B. BAER, 9 & 6th av. and 269 West 34th st.

WEST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Three story brown stone Dwelling, medium sized, to let, unfurnished, at a moderate rental, and the elegant and nearly new Furniture to be sold low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A HANDSOME LARGE ROOM, NICELY FURNISHED, well warmed as I lighted, to rent, to one or two gentlemen. Apply at 16 Waverley place, near Broadway.

A.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN PRIVATE house, to gentlemen only; $2 a week each. Apply at 215 Monroe street.

AN EXTENSION PARLOR AND THIRD FLOOR front Room, nicely furnished, to let, without board; family private. 216 East Nineteenth street.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN PROVIDE HIMSELF with a first class furnished Room at 218 East Thirty-second street. Best references required.

A NEWLY FURNISHED BEDROOM, WITH BATH-room adjoining, to let, to a gentlemen. 45 East Eighteenth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN or gentlemen and their wives, without board, in the first class house 24 West Twenty-fifth street, near Madison square; choice location.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ON SECOND floor, without board, at 12 East Fourteenth street, a few doors from Delmonico's.

TWO LARGE AND ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, very handsomely furnished, to let, without board, to gentlemen; small private family; house and location first class. 21 West Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.—GAS and bath; private family; suitable for gentleman and wife; $8 per week. 116 Bank street.

TWO OR THREE ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURnished; all new, also a Kitchen for housekeeping; rent low. 152 Sixth avenue, below the depot.

$5 50 WEEKLY.—LARGE, WELL FURNISHED pleasant front Room, suitable for housekeeping; bath, hot and cold water; gas included. Apply to owner 415 West Thirty-third street.

$6 PER WEEK.—NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT Room and Bedroom to let, plain, private house, to gentleman and wife. Apply at 238 West Twenty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue.

47 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—SECOND STORY front Room, with large Room connecting, elegantly furnished; suitable for a large family; also large Room on fourth floor; references; terms moderate.

110 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—Furnished Rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping, to let to respectable small families.

211 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TO GENTLEmen, without board, handsomely furnished Rooms, on first and parlor floors, arranged for bedrooms or parlors; references required.

231 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—AN AMERIcan lady, recently moved in a new house, has a neatly furnished Room to rent, hot and cold water, bathroom adjoining, to those wishing a quiet, comfortable home, where there are no boarders.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FRENCH FLAT OF SEVEN ROOMS—WITH ALL the latest improvements. Rent $56. FRANCIS CRAWFORD.

A BASEMENT TO LET—NO. 620 FOURTH AVENUE; sash doors, range, hot and cold water, vault, closet, &c. Possession now. Apply on premises, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

NEW HAVEN SEWERAGE.
TO CONTRACTORS.
CITY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
ROOM NO. 16, CITY HALL, NEW HAVEN,
Feb. 14, 1872.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., Wednesday, February 28, 1872, for constructing Sewers in Derby and Whitney avenues, Chapel, Crown, Franklin, Hamilton, Locust, Orange, State and St. John streets.

The work will consist of—

1,870 lineal feet 54-inch brick sewer.
60 lineal feet 42-inch brick sewer.
1,220 lineal feet 36-inch brick sewer.
1,110 lineal feet 30-inch brick sewer.
900 lineal feet 24-inch brick or brick culvert.
1,100 lineal feet 18-inch brick sewers.
2,500 lineal feet 15-inch pipe sewers.
2,200 lineal feet 12-inch pipe sewers.

With all necessary culverts, catch and receiving basins, manholes, &c.

Bids to be accompanied by a bond given by two resident freeholders or a certificate of deposit with the City Treasurer, of negotiable bonds to the required amount.

Specifications and blank forms of proposals can be had upon application at this office.

By order of the Board of Road Commissioners.
CHARLES E. FOWLER, City Surveyor.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the building of a Wrought Iron Highway Bridge across the Congaree River, at Columbia, S. C.

The length of the bridge, over all, is thirteen hundred and thirteen feet (1,313 feet), in ten (10) spans, varying in length from 100 to 135 feet each.

There are a number of piers and about 8ft each in width of their plans to secure the greatest strength and stability, and persons bidding are invited to visit the locality and judge for themselves of the character and amount of excavation necessary, and persons may submit their own plans of superstructure or foundations, and of the piers. Payments will be made in cash as the work progresses on monthly estimates, the main superstructure being retained until the entire completion.

Plans, &c., to that time may be addressed to Colonel James O. Love, Civil Engineer, Columbia, S. C.

J. L. NEAGLE,
President Columbia Bridge Company.

CLOTHING.

$33 BROADWAY, NEAR FOURTEENTH STREET.—H. HUBZ sells ready-made clothing for Lad and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel; Trimmings &c. Ladies will find on the Mezzanine Floor perfect order.

ASTROLOGY.

ADELAIDE H. LAKEMAN, CLAIRVOYANT, NO. 84 Bleecker st., 2d floor, front room.

MADAME D. ROSS, THE UNRIVALLED MEDICAL and Business Clairvoyant, can be consulted on all affairs of life; present, past and future. Fee $1. 140 West Fortieth street, five minutes from Sixth avenue.

MME. ROSA—GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, REmembers every event in the cradle to the grave. 672 Eighth avenue, near Fortieth. Fee $1.

FOR SALE.

A WELL ESTABLISHED, FIRST CLASS DRUG BUSIness, located on a leading avenue in New York; low rent and good trade. Apply to F. C. DAVISON & CO., 31 Schlesselin & Co.'s, corner William and Beekman streets, New York.

A.—CORNER STORE, 207 JOHNSON AVENUE, Brooklyn, E. D. For bakery, grocery, liquor or other business. A No. 1 Russian street, Brooklyn, for same purpose. Apply to D. O'CONOR, 42 West Seventeenth street, New York.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH A SMALL capital. For sale, an old established Gentlemen's Merchant Tailoring business, on Eighth avenue, or will exchange the same of selling; prefer only in exchange for DRY GOODS. box 104 Herald office.

A.—FOR SALE, FIRST CLASS OLD ESTABLISHED corner Grocery and Tea Store, with Horse and Wagon, situated on best part Third avenue; long lease on low rent; cash business; fixtures will be sold at a discount or taken in exchange; will positively be sold this week by order of an heir. Particulars with JOHN A. DUNN & CO., 273 Bowery.

AN EXCELLENT AND WELL LOCATED SALOON and Oyster Saloon for sale cheap, for cash or good business, in the Eighth ward; if not sold private it will be sold on Monday at auction. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, No. 1 Chambers street.

A NO. 1 FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—Unimpeachable location; unsurpassed; perfect in all; sure fortune five man. Particulars at 23 Chatham street.
GEORGE W. SIMONSON'S Agency.

A FOR SALE, CORNER LIQUOR STORES, WINE and Brandy Saloons cheap Restaurants, Lager Beer Saloons, Hotels, downtown Lunch Rooms, Groceries, Meat Markets, Confectioneries, Bakeries.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A LARGE SIZED SAFE, TWO MEDIUM AND ONE small size, of Herring's, Wilder's and Lilies make, for sale cheap, by S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND SAFES, of all sizes and makes, for sale cheap at the AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY'S, 311 Broadway, N. Y.

A FOR SALE, A GOOD CORNER LIQUOR STORE, doing a good business; cheap rent; will be sold very cheap if applied for immediately. JOHN A. DUNN & CO., 273 Bowery.

A GROCERY STORE, LEASE, STOCK AND FIXtures for sale, on one of the best corners in rapid avenue, now doing a good business. Apply to ROBERT SEAMAN & CO., 42 and 44 Murray street.

A CIGAR STORE, CONNECTED WITH THE OPERA saloon, will be sold cheap to a suitable party owing to the owner having other business to attend. WM. B. CRAIG, Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue.

A NICELY FITTED UP CANDY STORE—GOOD BUSIness opposite a school house, with Apartments to live in; low rent. 426 East Sixteenth street.

A BAKERY ON EIGHTH AVENUE FOR SALE—DOING a fine business. For particulars inquire at 47 and 29 Pearl street.

A WELL FITTED UP LIQUOR STORE, DOING A fair business, can be bought if sold to-day very cheap; rent only $22. LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE BEST PAYING CORNER Liquor Stores on a leading avenue. For particulars inquire of JOHN A. DUNN & CO., 273 Bowery.

BUTCHER'S FIXTURES FOR SALE—AT 347 EAST Thirty-fourth street.

CITY DRUG STORE FOR SALE—ON LEADING AVEnue; good business; will be sold at low city valuation; proprietor engaged in other business. Apply to A. A. STANNARD, at McKisson & Robbins', 91 Fulton street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—CAN SHOW A NET profit of $2,000 a year; rent $401 for store and 4 rooms back; good lease. Address box 973 Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, BEAUtifully fitted, and doing a first class trade; low rent; will be sold a bargain. STRICKLAND'S Druggists' Agency, 78 Cedar street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SITUATED ON LEADING avenue; full Stock and doing good business; other business causes sale; been offered (with less stock) $1,750 for it; will sell less than $1,500. Address LOT 15, box 144 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT AND BAR, DOING A good business, in the best location in Brooklyn, E. D.; the proprietor being compelled to leave the country in consequence of sickness. Apply for particulars to L. C. REES, 11 Beekman street, New York.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A NICELY furnished private house in the Tenth ward. Inquire at WHITE'S cigar store, 306 Allen street.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FITTED UP WINE AND Chop House, No. 5 Park place. Inquire from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR SALOON, NOW doing a good business, together with a three years' Lease of the building at a very cheap rent; a rare chance to step right into a good business, as the present owner is compelled to give it up on account of ill health. For particulars inquire of the owner, on the premises, 238 Hudson street, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT SECOND HAND COUNters, Desks, Drug Drawers, Tables, Signs, Office furnishings, Panels, Oyster and Shoe Fixtures. Apply at 527 Hudson and No. 9 Varick street.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS STOCK AND FIXTURES OF Oriental Hat House, No. 8 Bowery, and Lease of building. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY, DOING A FINE BUSINESS, in Morrisania. Address A. E. W., box 3,85 New York Post office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BOOKCASE, A COUNTER and a Showcase, at very low prices. Apply at 185 Pearl street, corner of Cedar.

FOR SALE—THE RESTAURANT KNOWN AS OYSTER Bay, 757 Broadway, corner Clinton place, doing a good business, and seven years' Lease. Inquire from 4 o'clock P. M. till 10 P. M., on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED BOOT AND Shoe Store, Third avenue and Thirty-eighth street. Call after 7 o'clock.

FOR SALE—HOTEL, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, ON the European plan, with bar and restaurant, near Madison square; price $10,000; terms $4,000 cash, balance on time; lease of four years; rent $6,000. Apply to DYE & CURTISS, 805 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE SPICE MILLS, PARKER'S COFFEE Roasters, Shakers, Sifters, Mixers, Shafting, Pulleys; Building to let, with steam power, blower, &c., suitable. W. A. CARTER, 52 Cortlandt street, near Greenwich.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—900 HARDWARE DRAWers, with oak fronts and framework, with black walnut mouldings. Inquire at 1,223 Broadway, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SPLENDID IRON SAFE, OF Valentine & Butler's make, with burglar proof inside Safe. 5 feet 4 inches in height, 3 feet 3¼ inches in depth, 3 feet 10¾ inches in width; also one Calendar Clock, warranted. Apply at No. 5 Howard street, up stairs.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, A splendid Corner Liquor Store. Apply at 86 Chester street, corner Orchard.

HAT STORE FOR SALE—FINELY LOCATED, AND at a reasonable price. Apply at 1,142 Broadway.

STOCK AND GOOD WILL FOR SALE.—MME. DIEDER, of 25 Union square, being about to retire from business, offers for sale her good will and stock of Laces, Lingeries, Silks, Dresses, Cloaks, &c. Apply by letter as above.

THE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY 273 FULTON STREET, Brooklyn, for sale for $500; long lease and doing good business; worth $1,500.

THE NEW AND FINE STOCK OF FANCY AND Furnishing Goods, 686 Sixth avenue, will be sold together or in lots, at great bargains, or exchanged for a store suiting place near the city.

TO MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.—FOR SALE, Wareabout, Saw, Press, all Machinery and Business, on easy terms, or exchange for real estate. Room 8, 102 Nassau street.

TO GROCERS.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE OLDEST and best retail Grocery Stores in the city, to the right man this is a chance. Chat. Sedgwick, no agents need apply. H. K. THURBER, 143 Chambers street.

$25,000.—MANUFACTURING CONCERN FOR sale; $25,000 a year can be realized from it. Address BIRR, Herald office.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—ENGINE 8 INCH bore, 36-inch stroke, Woodward & Beach builders; boiler 8 feet, 4 feet shell, 92 tubes, 1 coil heater, steam pipe and valves, all complete; been in use two years. BUCHANAN & LYALL, 64 Broad street.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR ENGINE LATHE, nearly new, 22 inches swing, 7 feet sheers, complete with Countershaft, Hangers, Pulleys, &c. For further particulars address MACHINIST, box 172 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—TWO ENGINES AND BOILers, 15 and 25 horse, large; a Steam Pump and Heater; Log Wagon, Desk and Safe. E. WALICE, 534 West street.

TWO DUMMY ENGINES, GRICE & LONG PATENT, cylinders 8x12, to complete same, for sale cheap. Apply at Brooklyn, Fifth and Union Railroad depot, corner Twenty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—25-HORSE ENGINE AND LOCOMOTIVE Boiler; also Circular saw Mill clear, other separate or together. At W. A. CARTER'S, 52 Cortlandt street, near Greenwich.

10 HORSE ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE. Apply to JOHN T. D. SEIS, 81 and 183 West Twenty-seventh street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 11 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, on stocks, 10 per cent cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at their interest prices.

AT 188 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the business of Loaning Money on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Wearing Apparel, Silver Ware, &c., at the lowest rates.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 208 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Fulton and Ann streets.—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, Clothing, Furniture, Pianos, private dwellings for sale. Business as city commission.

AT 12 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, I loan money from five thousand dollars, and upwards, on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, Clothing, Furniture, Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, Saddles, Robes, Blankets, Trunks, Valises, Shawls, Dresses, Cloaks, Furs, Laces, Gents' Wearing Apparel, Pawnbrokers' Tickets, Warehouse Receipts, Bonds, Mortgages, Leases, Stocks, Bills Receivable, Notes

WASHINGTON.

The French Arms Fusillade in the Senate.

Morton's Hot Shot Falling Into Political Mud -- Sumner's Bomb Bursting Between His Legs.

BECK'S BACK UP.

Fierce Onslaught on Senator Brownlow and Carpet-Baggers Generally.

WHO SUCCEEDS FORNEY?

How Our Shipbuilding Has Decreased and Increased.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE RAISED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1872.

The Senate Wasting Time About French Arms and Nominating Conventions.

The Senate's morning hour passed with nothing more notable than the passage of a Wisconsin land grant railroad bill, rather small in amount, but important as an attempt to resist the new land and education policy just adopted by the House. Mr. Logan wants Chicago relieved and Mr. Wilson proposes to prevent the indiscriminate murder of the buffaloes.

At one debate was resumed on Mr. Sumner's resolution, Senator Morton having the floor. The galleries were filled and many Senators were in attendance. Senator Sherman, from Ohio, is, however, an exception, as, in pursuance of his announcement, he has absented himself from the Chamber throughout the debate. Morton's speech was, in the main, a shrewd and careful plea in reply to Senator Schurz's, and in the main it was successful. The frequency with which the Missouri Senator was brought to his feet illustrated not so much the acuteness of his opponent as the weakness of his own case. In running debate, as a rule, Schurz is without a peer. His sentences are terse and strong, their meaning clear, almost to epigrammatic force, while he is extremely quick in perceiving the points of an adversary's attack and defence. Morton, on the other hand, is not so acute; his replies are not so readily given, and his sentences are often long and involved; yet to day he had the advantage in a decided manner, and used it, too. He made, among other points, these new ones—first, that the Prussian government did buy arms from ours, through Baker & Co., of New York; second, that it has known all along that the larger portion of the arms we sold went to France; that Prussia cared nothing for the fact and did not regard it as a violation of either international law or treaty obligation. He pointed out a possible effect of the policy pursued by Messrs. Sumner and Schurz by a reference to the fact that the Emperor of Germany was arbitrator in the San Juan boundary matter, submitted to him by Great Britain and ourselves. If the Senators could establish a probable case would it not be likely to affect German feeling and policy against us in this matter? Mr. Morton brought out in strong relief another weak point in Mr. Schurz's argument. The latter regarded as a singular and suspicious circumstance the fact that the items of sales on our part for arms which it is now known went to France were nearly equal in amount to those presented by Mr. Remington in his bills to the French government, and then called attention further to the total paid by France as being several millions larger than that paid for the arms which Remington purchased directly and indirectly from our War Department. Mr. Schurz's inference was that this difference covered the amount that went to the "military ring," by whose influence he was able to get the cartridges manufactured at our arsenals. Mr. Morton suggested in reply another obvious inference from this discrepancy, which was that the facts showed that Mr. Remington had made honest return to France as our Ordnance Bureau had to the Treasury, while the amount unaccounted lay between French officials and the agent, and not between the latter and our officers. Mr. Morton also argued at length as to the manufacture of cartridges for the rifles purchased by Richardson, claiming that under the act authorizing the sale of war materials, the Ordnance Bureau was fully empowered to make and sell cartridges if it were necessary to make the arms salable. In this case the guns could not be sold without the cartridges, and they could not be manufactured by any one else but the government. Mr. Schurz suggested that the government had no right to sell powder, unless it was damaged and unserviceable, for which suggestion Morton impaled him on the horns of a dilemma, by remarking that such an interpretation would prevent powder from being sold until it had become unsalable, and then no one would buy it. The power to sell surplus arms implied the power to put them in a condition to be sold, which was all that the War Department had done for the arms purchased by Richardson, Remington's attorney. Up to this the Indiana Senator had been very effective, but he proceeded to devote the balance of his time to a mere political harangue, the first portion of which was aimed at the Germans and the last at the third party movement. Like Mr. Frelinghuysen's descent yesterday from a fine flight of rhetorical imagination down to an *ad captandum* reference to the Philadelphia Republican Convention, Mr. Morton's turning from a keen analysis of his antagonists' positions to a buncombe speech designed for mere partisan effect was a conscious weakening of what preceded this.

The floodgates being opened, Mr. Tipton followed Morton in a carefully prepared but rather stupid speech, which aimed to review the course of the administration in the Senate Chamber from its inauguration. He declared it had been tyrannical in the extreme, beginning with the attempt to repeal the Tenure of Office act, for resisting which Senators had become objects of Executive displeasure. Mr. Tipton read for about an hour, chiefly extracts from newspaper articles and speeches, written by men duller in manner and matter, as a rule, than himself. This not being the feast to which they were bidden, the galleries were soon cleared.

At half-past four Mr. Cameron fulfilled the self-imposed and only duty he now daily performs—moved to go into Executive session after a short time the Senate adjourned with Tipton still on the floor.

Beck, of Kentucky, Kicking Up a Dust About Brownlow.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, on his return of a personal explanation, made a fierce and bitter speech in the House to-day on the Ku Klux affairs in the state of Tennessee which he had charged in a recent speech upon Senator Brownlow, and to which Brownlow responded in the Senate yesterday. It was with reluctance the House consented to the personal explanation, and he was several times interrupted with points of order, that his explanation was in no manner personal to himself, but the Speaker, when appeals to rule it after consent had been given to a member to make a personal explanation he was entitled to the floor for an hour and not bound to speak to any particular point. This occasion was a matter of general surprise to members, as the Speaker has rule I repeatedly that, under a personal explanation, a political speech was not in order, and it was with difficulty the House can be reconciled to this new departure. Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, came near joining his former and there was a general stir among members regarding the infringement, Mr. Beck, however, was allowed to go on with his explanation, which was a mixture of egotism, bravado and denunciation. He declared himself a candidate for the United States senate and look it upon himself to speak for every member of the House as being candidates also. His own family relations were respectable; but his wife was a Virginian and the great granddaughter of George Washington's brother. No man, he said, had ever laid the lash over his back, nor could and live. He hurled back with scorn the slanders which had been pronounced upon him by an old imbecile. Mr. Beck became very much excited as he spoke, and was evidently laboring under a deep feeling of outrage and wrong, and infused into his manner, as he always does, an appearance of sincerity, and when he closed received warm congratulations from his friends.

The Snow Blockade on the Union Pacific Broken—Twenty-seven Days' Mails Delayed.

The raising of the snow blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad is reported here to-day, to the great relief of the Postmaster General, who feels heavily weighted with the accumulated mails of twenty seven days. Soon after the blockade began New York merchants engaged in the Pacific trade, urged the Postmaster General to order the mails, by telegraph, back to San Francisco and thence forward by sea via Isthmus, and though he from time to time promised to do so, the promise was always conditional upon the situation of affairs on the railroad a day or two ahead. This temporizing policy was due to the remonstrances of the Union Pacific lobby in and out of Congress, who insisted that the prestige of their road would be seriously affected by the proposed action, and the result showed that the railroad ring were too strong for the New York merchants.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet session to-day was attended by all the members, excepting Mr. Creswell. There was no business none of unusual importance.

The Peace Policy and the Indians—Apaches, Arrapahoes, Tontos and Pinals Rationed and Reasonable.

Recent advices received by the Board of Indian Commissioners from the officers in charge of the Apache Indian reservations in Arizona and New Mexico give an encouraging view of the working of the peace policy of the government.

From Camp Apache, White Mountains, Arizona, January 30, C. E. Cooley writes:—

We issued rations to day to 1,311 Indians, have had no trouble and all seem satisfied. We have had one of the severest snow storms of the season, the snow having fallen to the depth of nearly two feet.

The Indians are all near the post and we are taking good care of them. Miguel and the other chiefs ask that you send them some seeds and farming implements for spring. The Apache soldiers have not been mustered out of service. Reports are here that a campaign will start out from Camps Verde and McDowell, February 15; but I do not believe it. Some of Lieutenant Whitman's chiefs from Camp Grant have been up here on a visit. All are satisfied; and I can assure you there is no chance to get up a war with the Apaches, as all are on the reservation and at peace, and if they are properly managed there will be no more trouble in Arizona. Lieutenant Whitman on the 19th of December, had 900 Indians—500 Arapahoes and Pinals and 400 Tontos—at Camp Grant, with only fifteen infantry soldiers to guard them. He says he would have no hesitation in taking a band of picked men, Apaches, and mounting them to pursue any stolen stock or to drive away any marauders.

Agent Piper at Canada Alamosa, New Mexico, writes on January 27 that he thinks the prospects for a peaceful removal of the Apache Indians to Tularosa valley is very encouraging.

Increase in the Sale of Revenue Stamps.

The demand for proprietary and documentary internal revenue stamps for several months past has exceeded the demand at any time since the organization of the bureau, indicating either increased prosperity or more honest stamping upon the part of manufacturers. The demand is especially large for documentary stamps of the denominations of $20, $50, $100, $200 and $500. The old series could be easily washed, entirely removing the cancellation marks without defacing the stamp. Now this is impossible, the vignettes being printed in fugitive inks, which disappear upon the slightest touch of chemicals. The Commissioner has ordered that hereafter the sheets of tobacco and beer stamps be perforated so that they may be detached without cutting. The proposition to gum them does not meet with favor either among brewers or tobacco manufacturers, as the sheets are liable to stick together, while it does not facilitate the stamps being affixed to packages.

Watered Stock Not Taxable.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the Lake Shore Railroad Company is not liable to the scrip dividend tax on its watered stock, the company having proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the apparent increase was only a financial dodge, but did not represent a dollar of income—earnings or gain.

The Philadelphia Collectorship.

William B. Elliott, at present State Senator, and Charles O'Neill, ex-member of Congress from Philadelphia, are the prominent candidates for the Collectorship of the port of Philadelphia. Opposition is made to the appointment of Elliott on the ground that any vacancy occurring in the Pennsylvania State senate at this time imperils the interest of the republican party in the State. For this reason it is believed O'Neill will receive the appointment.

Home Shipbuilding.

It appears from the returns of tonnage built in the United States in the year 1871 that the tonnage built for foreign trade is less than during any year since 1844. The tonnage built for home trade enjoys a fair degree of prosperity, being larger than for any year since 1866.

Forgetting Their Own Identity.

The Fourth Auditor has been compelled to reject a number of claims filed for bounty by those who served during the war of 1812, in consequence of the applicants having served under an alias which they have forgotten and cannot now ascertain.

The Agricultural Convention in a Quandary.

The Agricultural Convention to-day adopted a resolution that Boards of Agriculture be established by the Legislatures in States where they do not already exist. A committee of five was ordered to be appointed to wait upon the two Congressional Committees on Agriculture to urge upon them the reasons why they should favor increased appropriations to the Agricultural Department for the purpose of the distribution of seed. The Convention discussed the report made from the special committee asking Congress to supply the deficiency to such States as have not been justly dealt with in the distribution of lands or scrip. Some gentlemen said it would be better to ask Congress to give money in place of lands. Others thought the proceeds of land sales ought to be placed in a trust fund, and not go into the Treasury of the United States for division; also that the Convention should agree upon something definite to recommend to Congress, otherwise it would result in no good. Other views having been expressed, a delegate from Pennsylvania said it appeared to be the motive of the gentlemen who had so far spoken to thrust their hands into Uncle Sam's pocket, and, like Oliver Twist, ask for more.

A resolution was offered as a substitute for the whole subject that the Convention recommend to Congress the passage of the bill now before that body donating the public land for educational purposes, and in the debate it was said that the bill now before Congress was far preferable to any proposition which had been offered here, and that they should trust to the wisdom of Congress rather than to private parties for the distribution of this land.

The discussion was ended by rejecting the report.

The Revenue Marine Service.

The revenue marine division of the Treasury Department is engaged in preparing proposals for the construction of a new Revenue Marine steamer for New York harbor. The time for receiving bids for the new revenue vessel for Puget's Sound has been extended from March 7 to April 8 on account of the snow blockade in the West, which has interrupted the transmission of the mails.

Johnson Again in the Jaws of the Law.

The case of Seth Johnson, Treasury defaulter, which it was thought had been closed yesterday and the accused discharged, was reopened to-day upon the discovery that the law pleaded at the bar had been amended by a subsequent statute, and the Court directed that Johnson be brought in to plead on Monday.

More Conscience.

The sum of $7 for income tax, fraudulently withheld from the government, was received in the mail to-day.

New York Customs Receipts.

The receipts from customs from New York reported for the week ending January 10 reached $4,757,843.

A Mississippi Scarecrow.

The Attorney General this morning received from the District Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, a verbatim copy of the constitution and bylaws of a secret organization in operation in that district, known as the "American Crusaders of '76," which document was captured by the said Attorney.

Tranches of New York Cuban Patriots.

Attorney General Williams has directed a *nolle prosequi* in the cases against W. A. C. Ryan, the Cuban General, for violation of the Neutrality laws. He will however, be tried for bucking and gagging the Marshal when Ryan escaped in 1869.

The Deficiency Bill.

The Committee on Appropriations to-day finished the Deficiency bill. It appropriates about $6,000,000.

Condition of Senator Davis.

Senator Garrett Davis is slowly improving. Yesterday and the day before he was able to sit up; and his attending physician believes that he will, unless a sudden and unexpected relapse should take place, be able to go out in a few days. It is, however, not probable he will resume his duties in the Senate this session, but as soon as he becomes strong enough to travel will return to his home in Kentucky, by the advice of his physician, and abstain as far as possible from all work of a public character.

Another Senator Sick.

Senator Howe is sick with scarlatina.

Public Buildings, Tea and Coffee Duties and Navy Appropriation in the House.

A bill, reported in the House yesterday by Mr. Halsey, of New Jersey, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, asking for the erection of public buildings at Albany, N. Y., gave Mr. Farnsworth another opportunity to "go for" the Supervising Architect of the Treasury department. The unpleasantness felt by the members from Illinois toward this public functionary does not seem to lessen with time or with the unfortunate fact that the Post Office at New York had to be made with several stories below ground in consequence of having to dig thirty feet deeper after starting the foundation. Mr. Platt, of Virginia, rose to put Mr. Farnsworth in order, but the Speaker failed to see it. Mr. Farnsworth gracefully yielded the floor after having freely expressed his views on the subject. Mr. Garfield made a few remarks upon economy in the matter of public buildings generally, advising plain, substantial structures, instead of the palaces that have been built in the past. The bill passed, notwithstanding the opposition, and without Mr. Garfield having the satisfaction of a roll call upon its passage. Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked to make a statement to the House on the embarrassing position in which the committee found itself in regard to the instructions from the House in relation to removing the duty on tea and coffee. An effort was made by several members to find out what the nature of the explanation was and the object of it; but as the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means is always somewhat foggy when he rises to explain, he failed to obtain the confidence of the House, and objection was made. This action was, to say the least of it, shabby. The explanation sought to be made was simply that the Committee on Ways and Means object to be dictated to in regard to when and how it shall report upon revenue or any other kind of reform.

Common Schools for Japan.

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Mori, has addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Education, asking the aid of that Bureau in the preparation of papers to be translated into Japanese and printed in both languages, for circulation among the people of that empire, setting forth the value of popular education and its effect; first, upon the material prosperity of a country; second, upon its commerce; third, upon its agricultural and industrial interests; fourth, upon the social, moral and physical conditions, and fifth, upon its influence upon laws and government. Commissioner Eaton will do all he can to further the objects Mr. Mori seeks to accomplish.

AMUSEMENTS.

Booth's Theatre—Barrett as Cassius.

Somehow a rumor got abroad at the beginning of Mr. Barrett's engagement that after a certain lapse of time he and Edwin Booth would change *rôles*, in order to give the critical public greater interest in the performance. With this notion in our mind we had taken leave of Great Julius some weeks ago, and as the noblest Roman, of the person of Mr. Booth, made his best studied bow to the audience, following the thought of the play, we had mentally murmured, "We shall meet again at Philippi, Edwin," and seizing our convenient hat, had hurried out into the air and bundled into one of those obliging street cars which wait near the theatre door for the special benefit of the HERALD critic. With that one deference for an actor's opinion of himself which it is the duty of the obliging critic to manifest on all occasions, at least so far as possible, we, on the momentous occasion alluded to, devoted most of our space to some good-natured remarks on the character of the ancient Brutus and the ability of his modern impersonator. If we were not so eulogistic as we ought to have been, it is probably because we didn't see any particular reason, and our last visit still leaves us as unbelieving as ever. Entering the theatre we cast a glance of supplication up to the roof towards the somewhat uncomfortably placed Bard of Avon, who presides nightly over the performance of his own plays. It may have been imagination, but it certainly appeared to us that poor Shakspeare looked most melancholy and seemed to be murmuring "*Et tu Brute*," but whether he was complaining about Mr. Booth or lamenting the decadence of critical taste in the audience it was impossible clearly to make out, owing to the distance, and, no doubt, a natural dislike on his part to draw too much attention to the rather unpleasant position in which Booth's people had placed him. As the curtain went up several American citizens in irreproachable Roman costume walked out on the stage and began to talk about the business of the evening. Of course we had seen it so often before that it didn't make the slightest impression on us, but an antiquated and prim old lady in the audience screamed slightly at the suggestiveness of the costume; but her companion, more versed in classic foggery, applied a scent bottle to her nose and she collapsed immediately. While this little incident was proceeding the critic kept one eye directed towards the stage. As the play proceeded he rather regretfully remarked that traces of Booth's mannerism seemed to have tainted Barrett's manner in the less important passages. However, in the strong, forceful scenes there was more strength and finish than when we saw him last. Evidently he had corrected his style, giving more repose or intensity according to the demands of the situation. His delivery of the speech at the end of the first scene was given with concentrated energy and forceful dignity full of passionate purport. The same characteristics marked his rendering of the interview with Cæsar. The scene in the Senate after the killing of Cæsar displayed the most thorough appreciation of the character of Cassius. To our mind the tent scene, though an excellent rendering of Shakspeare's portraiture, was not so correct historically. Rangs was suffering from a severe cold. He has made himself quite a favorite with the audience by a per ormance which has certainly the quality of earnestness and forcibleness to recommend it. But, really, he caused us a great deal of uneasiness on this occasion, as we were in dread he would burst a blood vessel or smother himself, and being constitutionally nervous we have a strong objection to startling sensations, and dislike the idea of going to a theatre with the dread of having to write an obituary instead of a criticism. So far as the stage management of "Julius Cæsar" is concerned it commences to merit the highest praise. It contributes in no small degree to the successful run which this piece promises to make.

Dramatic Notes.

Mr. Paddock, the husband of Maggie Mitchell, has become a manager. He takes his wife through the Eastern circuit in a few weeks, with a dramatic company. He has engaged E. F. Lowell as advance agent.

On Washington's Birthday Mr. Daly proposes to give a matinée of "Divorce" at the Walnut street Theatre, Philadelphia and an evening performance (the 176th), with the same company, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, a special train being chartered for the occasion.

Effie Henderson opens at Kansas City, Mo., on the 4th inst., and goes through the Western circuit for ten nights. She commences an engagement in California March 4, and she goes there on a steamship. Virginia City, Salt Lake City, Chicago, and then returns to New York. She plays at Cincinnati with E. Macdaady in April.

John F. Smith, the great theatrical speculator, goes through Jersey, with M. W. Leffingwell as the star attraction, for one week, commencing February 26, with Mrs and Mr. W. T. Florence. Mr. Smith has been very successful ever since he assumed the management of the show business in Harlem.

Charley Parkhurst and George Wilson, the new managers over the Eastern circuit, who have Davis' "Divorce" out, have been the most successful of any who have gone over that circuit. They have played "Divorce" to from six hundred to eight hundred dollars houses and have cleared over three thousand dollars in two weeks. They have also arranged to take Lester Wallack, William Florence, Edwin Forrest and Charlotte Cushman through the East. Mr. Wallack will play "John Garth" with a company secured from Wallack's Theatre. This trip will be Charlotte Cushman's last appearance before the public.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

War of the Factions on the New York City Charter.

A Poor Bureau of Municipal Correction.

Sentimental Legislation by Weak-Kneed Reformers.

THE SEVENTY IN A QUANDARY.

Procrastinating Politicians in the Throes of Expectancy.

A Tammany Member's Immeasurable Cheek.

CRUELTY IN THE GARB OF JUSTICE.

Professor Doremus on the New Drug Bill—The Pilot Commissioners and the Captain of the Port—Public Printing and the Tricks of Terwilliger—The Wood Investigating Committee—Rapid Transit—Speculators and the People.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CHARTER.

ALBANY, Feb. 16, 1872.

One part of the agony is over, and the grand amalgamation of the Seventy has been ordered to a third reading. It was sent there, however, by a very tight vote—tight enough to make the Seventyites feel rather nervous as to the final vote. The combinations to which I have referred as endeavoring to defeat the passage of the bill or to secure an amendment, dropping out those portions providing for supervision of the docks, and the subsequent passage of the grand swindle known as the Board of Commerce, were actively at work all last evening and this morning, and they loudly declared that the charter would not pass. It was evident that they intended to procrastinate so as to have the recess intervene before the final vote should be taken, and, as the result shows, they have succeeded.

As soon as the House opened to day the crowds gathered in all quarters. The members of the Committee of Seventy were posted in different parts of the room. Simon Stern took charge of Colonel Hawkins to explain to him any points he might want to dilate upon or explain to the House. Blumenthal and Salomon flanked Alberger, of Erie, and posted him on various provisions of the bill, and Salomon spurred him from time to time to raise points of order to stop the talking against time; and Blumenthal varied his occupation by endeavoring to keep Dykman, of Dutchess, from sleeping too soundly; Beers took charge of Mr. Fort, of Oswego; Barclay Gallagher, secretary of the committee, moved around from one to another in the back part of the room, while John Wheeler flew around hither and thither working like a beaver. Ex-Collector Murphy, with several of his followers, sat at the back of the chamber, as did a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen of Albany and other portions of the State.

It was known that Alvord and one or two others intended to make long speeches; so to head them off Mr. Prince, of Queens, moved to dispense with the reading of the journal, and the motion was carried.

THE CHARTER

was then taken up and a large batch of amendments, prepared, it was stated, by the authors of the bill, were presented by Mr. Hawkins. This shows that the authors of the bill were themselves unsettled as to the perfection of their work, and, although so carefully prepared, still needed a careful overhauling. The amendments proposed will be found in the proceedings.

FIELDS VS. TILDEN.

Mr. Foley offered an amendment to have the election in April instead of March. Alberger, being prompted, no doubt, by Governor Salomon, stated that he thought that question had been disposed of in favor of having the election in March. Tilden thought Mr. Alberger must be mistaken. He then explained that it would be impossible to have a successful election in March, as he said he could not forget that the same man remained to change the election districts, to appoint inspectors and canvassers, and the same ourean existed to have charge of the returns as did last fall. Then, for the purpose of killing time, he branched off into a glowing eulogy on his action in the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and his vote on the judiciary provision. Fields asked Tilden if he remembered that the sentiment of that convention was adverse to a member of Assembly being elected from any district other than that in which he actually resided. Tilden did not remember it, and as soon as he had taken his seat Fields rose to reply, and boiled over with fiery eloquence against carpet-baggers and carpet-bagging.

A TAMMANY RASCAL LET LOOSE.

He denounced the system so savagely and so severely excoriated Tilden, to whom he alluded as "the late leader of the democratic party," that he caused that gentleman to flush to the very eyes. He looked as if he felt the lashing he was receiving, and as its tone and tune seemed to tickle the crowds on the floor of the House, in the lobbies and on the galleries he winced and frowned most noticeably. Fields had evidently been full of the subject, and was aching for an opportunity to get it off, as he referred most ironically to the two Horatios (Seymour of Buffalo, and Seymour of Utica) who ran against him. Fields gained his point on Tilden, and turned a laugh on Alberger, who once or twice called him to order, as he was not talking to the question. Fields declared that the gentleman himself did not know what he represented, and when the gentleman wanted to be with him he would be proud to have the weight of his influence and his beauty as far as they went. It was supposed that Tilden would reply to Fields' scathing, but he said not a word. (Why should he?)

Another tilt occurred between Twombly and Jacobs. The former moved to strike out all provisions in relation to the docks, and referred to a general law which, he said, most properly covered this subject. He referred to the Board of Commerce, and declared that it had the sanction of the Chamber of Commerce and commercial men generally in New York.

TWOMBLY AS A TACTICIAN

is not a success, and he showed his hand to far too plainly. Jacobs replied to him, and exposed the huge swindle and the bargaining and jobbing connected with this bill. Twombly denied that it was a job, and that if it was a swindle the scheme he was not aware of it. His statement that the commercial people of New York city wanted the bill was the correct. Mr. Jacobs' statement were the embodiment of the common sense of the matter.

Hawkins replied to Twombly's second speech, and showed very plainly from two bills which the Chamber of Commerce had prepared—one in relation to Quarantine and the other in relation to Harbor Masters—both of which have already appeared in the HERALD, to show that the Chamber of Commerce had nothing to do with the bill. Twombly stated that he did not say the Chamber of Commerce, but commercial people of the city. He did not mean that the Chamber of Commerce endorsed it, although he assured your correspondent at the time the bill was introduced that it was sent to him from the Chamber of Commerce. Subsequent facts show that it was a good distance from the Chamber of Commerce. He was obliged to withdraw his amendments, and that fact may be regarded as a death blow to Shaw's scheme.

ALVORD ON HIS TRAVELS.

At one o'clock Alvord rose, looked significantly at the clock and commenced his famous roving harangue. He travelled all over the continent, drew a picture of New York, touched on the constitution, gave a passing tap at the temperance law and a most every subject he could bring in, and succeeded in consuming three-quarters of an hour. Alberger followed for a few minutes in reply, and then, in behalf of Alvord the committee decided to progress and report.

In the House, Fort, of Oswego, moved to disagree and order the bill to a third reading. He made quite a speech, and closed after he had read a little written hint to the effect from one of the Seventy—by calling for the previous question. It was thought this would be opposed, but the friends of the bill were astonished to find Alvord's friends favor it. The question was put—yeas and nays called for—showing the following vote:—

AYES—Messrs. Alberger, Badeau, Baltz, Beckwith, Berri, P. P. Brown, T. D. Brown, Burdit, Crandall, Davidson, Eastman, Ellis, Flammer, Fort, Getty, Goss, Green, Gregory, Haight, Hawkins, H. H. Hill, Hyatt, Jacobs, Judd, Kennedy, Kingsland, Knapp, Lincoln, Lispit, G. F. Lord, Lott, Lynde, Macay, Morrison, Morrison, Morrisse, Niles, Oakley, Osmond, Paige, Pell, Pierce, Preston, Prince, Rice, Rose, Shepardson, Simson, Smiley, Smyth, Speaker, Spencer, Squires, Strahan, Swain, A. L. Van Dusen, Woodward. Total, 67.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Alvord, Benson, Bennett, Blair, Bucley, Burd, Burns, Campbell, Carroll, Chamberlain, Chambers, Cook, Conchman, Dunphy, Fields, Foley, Fowler, Frear, Goring, Hart, Haughton, A. L. Hayes, J. Hayes, Healy, Herrick, A. Hill, Holdridge, Hollister, Houghton, Hungerford, Husted, G. D. Lord, Loughran, Moore, Moseley, Mosher, Ray, Roche, Sage, Smith, Sniper, Snyder, Tilden, Tucker, Twombly, W. J. Van Dusen, Vedder, West, Whitbeck, Whitaker, Wiley, Woodbey. Total, 53.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.—Messrs. Aitken, D. L. Babcock, J. H. Babcock, Dykeman, Greenhalgh, Griffin, Knettles, Lewis, Marcy, Peck, Foley, D. Tompkins, M. H. Tompkins, Wells, Wyman, Yeomans. Total, 16.

A PECULIAR CASE.

Senator Robertson, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, who have for the past few days had under consideration the petitions of William J. Peake and Margaret Hoffman for the release from Ludlow Street Jail of the latter's husband, William Hoffman, to-day made a favorable report upon the petitions, and recommended the passage of a bill, which the committee have prepared, ordering the immediate and absolute discharge of the prisoner. I simply call attention to the case because it affords one of the best possible illustrations of the fact that there is not only a great deal of cruelty legally practised under the guise of justice, but that imprisonment for debt does exist in its most tyrannous form, and that, as the law now stands in this State, it is within the range of possibilities that a man may be locked up in jail for life on the simple question of his indebtedness to somebody else. This case of Hoffman is a very strange one. It appears that he was a member of the firm of William Hoffman & Co., and was arrested on complaint of a creditor of the firm, on the ground that Hoffman obtained goods from him after assuring him that the firm was worth $75,000 over and above their debts. There were fourteen orders of arrests against him, and the amount of bail required was $74,800. His friends could not get the bail. During the month of June following an inquisition was designated by the Supreme Court to ascertain whether or not

THE PRISONER WAS A LUNATIC,

as had been charged by his friends. Their report declared that he was not of sane mind and had not been for six months previous. Thus it was that he got the goods under the alleged false pretenses when he was insane. Strange to say, the Supreme Court after this denied a motion to vacate the orders of arrests, which motion was made by the prisoner's wife (some of the creditors opposing it), thus virtually debarring the insane man from every chance of being released so long as his bail was not forthcoming. The petition of the wife shows that the husband is "harmless," and can be taken and cared for by his family without any risk to life or property of anybody. The bill which gives the unfortunate man his freedom will be passed by the Senate to-morrow. It is said that there are in

LUDLOW STREET JAIL

several persons who are in just the same fix as Hoffman, but who cannot plead insanity as an excuse for their wrong doings. So it will be seen that, talk as we may about there being no imprisonment for debt, a person too poor to get bailed out when committed to prison in some civil case or other has no other hope of a final release than that which brings the rich and the poor to the same level.

THE NEW DRUG CLERK BILL.

Professor Doremus and Dr. O'Leary appeared before the Committee on Public Health of the Senate this forenoon in opposition to the law relating to the examination of druggists, which was introduced by Senator Weismann. They stated that the members of the College of Pharmacy, who claim to have the right to administer the law, represent the very persons to whom the law should apply; that not one-sixth of their number are graduates of the colleges to which they are attributed, and that all the druggists of New York might on the payment of $5 and proof of having spent four years in the business become members of the college, so that with the administration of the law in their hands they would be

THEIR OWN EXAMINERS,

as if medical students were to be permitted to examine each other to determine their fitness to practise medicine. Thus, loosely worded, the College of Pharmacy was a myth, and, so far as the term had any meaning, it had become synonymous and commensurate with the entire body of druggists in New York. They contended, moreover, that the universal verdict of the most eminent physicians, of the press, and of the public in support of the present law or its obviously beneficial and common sense provision that no one who has not given proof of his competency is allowed to

PUT UP A PRESCRIPTION

entitled it to everybody's regard. If it was, as conceded, a stringent and salutary law, why propose to alter it. To say the least, it was an ungracious act on the part of the College of Pharmacy to disturb the confidence of the public in the practical good of pharmacy legislation by proposing the repeal of the only law which, after repeated trials, during many years, has succeeded in satisfying the citizens of New York. The very men who were zealously urging the passage of the projected law are now conducting their business in open defiance of the law and wish to be invested with indefinite and arbitrary power, for the proposed act reads:—"the duties of the said Board shall be to transact all business pertaining to the legal regulation of the practice of pharmacy in the city of New York." They pointed out how the act carefully avoids the appointment of a physician of a chemist, as is the custom in all foreign boards, for the examination of druggists.

In case a similar law may in future be enforced in other cities of this State where there are no colleges of pharmacy, now should the Board be appointed if not by some official representing the public? The re-registration and repayment of money which the new law requires is a work of supererogation and a grave

INJUSTICE TO THE LAW-ABIDING DRUGGISTS,

who have already conformed to the law, as the Secretary had already shown by his valuable, complete and elaborate records.

It must be confessed that the persistency with which the advocates of the new bill are working to upset the present law, now that the druggists and the drug clerks have been examined and the black sheep among them swept out of existence, looks rather peculiar. The law passed last year is a good one and is conceded to be such by the physicians of prominence of New York, who, in common with a majority of the druggists in the city, have sent up a petition to the Senate asking that the present law should not be interfered with. Last year when the present law was introduced it was attacked by the same parties who are now endeavoring to get it wiped out as a law. The law which they want substituted is undoubtedly in many respects a good one, and if there were not already a good law in existence for the protection of the public against

BLUNDERING DRUG CLERKS

I do not think there would be any difficulty about its passage. But what puzzles the Senate, and a good majority of them at that as far as I can learn, is why, in the face of the fact that the present Board of Examiners have done their work faithfully and well and to the satisfaction of everybody who had not good cause to detest the stringency of the examinations, an effort should be made to set them aside. The main question as to the new bill's success will hinge simply on this:—Will it be more efficient than the present law, and will the College of Pharmacy be more capable to regulate the druggists and drug clerks than the present Board of Examiners? The result of the labors of the Board during the past year submitted to the Senate shows that the examinations could not be made more thorough by any new law. The fact that any druggist in New York who has had

AN EXPERIENCE OF FOUR YEARS

in the business, and who pays $5, is eligible to the College of Pharmacy (which wants to take the place of the present Board, headed by Professor Doremus), shows quite plainly that the change would not be a beneficial one. It is contended that many of the men who want the new law passed, and who lay such stress upon the importance of elevating the drug business, are now doing business in open defiance of the present law. It may be that the latter is objectionable to them; but their dislike to it, at the same time that it does not justify them in defying its provisions, augurs badly for their motives in striking at the present Board.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT.

The bill introduced to-day by Senator Benedict gives the appointment of the Captain of the Port and eleven Harbor Masters to the Board of Pilot Commissioners. They must all reside in New York city. The Captain must execute a bond on the penal sum of $10,000, and each Harbor Master in the sum of $2,500. The Captain is authorized to divide the port into eleven districts, to each of which one of the Harbor Masters must be assigned. All that part of the water adjacent to the wharves from the east side of pier 2 to pier 8 East River, from the 20th of March to the 1st of January each year, is to be reserved for canal boats and barges engaged in transporting property on the Hudson River. The Captain may also assign additional portions of the ports for this class of boats. No other kind of vessel is to be allowed to enter where the canal boats and barges discharge their cargo unless previous permission in writing is given by the Captain, and then can them only remain in those portions between the 1st day of January and the 20th of March of each year. He is to make

A MONTHLY REPORT

of his part to be fixed by the Board of Pilots at $100 per month, each harbor master to get $250 per month. Each commissioner is to have $1,000 a month for their services. The term of office of the captains and harbor masters is one year. Except canal boats, lighters, barges and scows, every vessel and steamer shall pay a fine of one and one-half per cent per ton. This is for foreign vessels that are allowed to enter the port on the same conditions as vessels of the United States. All old or vessels must pay three cents per ton.

MR. ALVORD'S RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. Alvord's bill in relation to railroads doing business in the State is attracting some attention. It provides that no railroad company doing business in the State shall demand charges in excess more than twenty-five per cent in advance of those in the winter and spring seasons than the average charges made by such company for transporting similar classes or kinds of freight the distances over its roads, during the months of June, July and August preceding such seasons, nor shall any such company charge or receive more for transporting any kind or class of freight over its road at less than it does a greater distance.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The Committee on Public Printing of the lower House would meet again this afternoon. It is said that they are to take hold of certain other parties than those already examined, who will make some startling developments that have not yet even been hinted at during the examination.

THE WOOD INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

will make their report to-morrow. They will make no suggestion whatever as to what ought to be done in the matter. The report will simply state what the committee did to make the investigation thorough, and submit the evidence taken during the investigation, thus leaving the Senate to do what they please in deciding the question of Senator Wood's guilt or innocence. This is considered a rather sneaking way for the committee to shirk responsibility. Senator Perry will not make his report on

THE TERWILLIGER PRINTING BUSINESS

until Mr. Hardenbergh is well enough to look over the evidence. At least he pretends that this is the only reason for his delay in not reporting at once. The report of the majority of the committee will be adverse to Mr. Terwilliger, and it is said that he was informed of this fact a few days before he resigned.

THE JOINT RAILROAD COMMITTEE

held their last meeting this afternoon, to listen to arguments on the rapid transit question. Mr. Hand spoke for the Manhattan Company, Mr. Arcade Smith for his plan and Mr. Dixon for the Pneumatic. The latter argued to show that Vanderbergh was all at sea in his pretensions; that he and his friends had first started the idea of an underground railroad. He produced proofs to show that the people in New York, along the route of their proposed road, were in favor of the Beach Pneumatic. It is doubtful whether the joint committees will ever be able to extricate themselves clearly from all the theories they have been deluged with by the rapid transiters' advocates during the past two weeks.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 16, 1872.

BILLS REPORTED

In relation to the powers and duties of County Treasurers, and to authorize certain actions and proceedings against them; to authorize the Harlem and New York Navigation Company to issue bonds, to amend the charter of the New York Produce Company, to amend the charter of the New York Life Insurance Company, to incorporate the Woman's Half Dime Savings Bank in Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To exempt real estate of the Home for Incurables from taxation, to repeal the act to incorporate the Grand Commandery of the State of New York, to provide for the appointment of a Captain of the Port and Harbor Masters for the port of New York, and to define their power, duties and compensation, to incorporate the German United Evangelical Protestant Synod of the East.

BILLS PASSED

To authorize corporations to hold and convey real estate for business purposes in other States, with the consent thereof; to repeal the act authorizing canal appraisers to hear and determine canal claims without action of the Legislature.

PRISONS INVESTIGATION.

The bill to authorize the comptroller to appoint three commissioners to investigate the affairs of

CONGRESS.

HOT WORK IN BOTH HOUSES.

"Dropping Fire" with the French Arms in the Senate Dwindling Into Party "Crackers."

"LEAVES FROM THE CHRONICLE OF HELL."

The Liberal Battery Unmasked.

SAVE THE BUFFALOES.

Beck on Brownlow in the House.

A FIERY PHILIPPIC FROM KENTUCKY.

FOUR YEARS IN PANDEMONIUM.

Beck's Foes Not All Imbeciles and Cripples.

THE AMERICAN SHARPSHOOTERS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1872.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., presented petitions of the heavy lumbermen of the Northwest in favor of the Chicago Relief bill. Also resolutions of the Illinois Legislature for the same.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill for the relief of Chicago sufferers, with an amendment striking out the section which provides for a drawback on imported building materials, and substituting therefor a provision that there shall be allowed and paid out of the United States Treasury, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, to the owners of all materials actually used in buildings erected on the ground burned over by said fire, the sum of $200,000, provided the application therefor be made within two years from the passage of this act.

On motion of Mr. STOCKTON the bill supplementary to the act providing for the erection of a post office and other government buildings at Trenton, N. J., was passed.

SCATTERING OUR "CASE."

A resolution was adopted to print 25,000 copies of the "case" of the United States against Great Britain.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill to restrict the killing of buffaloes on public lands.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., called up the bill to extend the time for the construction of the railroad from River St. Croix to Lake Superior.

Mr. CASSERLY, (dem.) of Cal., inquired whether the bill had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CARPENTER said the bill was identical with one passed last session.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., said that a bill granting lands for the construction of this road was passed in 1856, and opposed the renewal of the grant by this bill. He was opposed to all such bills, believing that railroads would be built as fast as needed.

Mr. CASSERLY also opposed the bill.

Messrs. CARPENTER, CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., and TIPTON, (rep.) of Neb., advocated it, and it was passed.

Bills were introduced and reported as follows:—

By Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass.—Restricting the killing of the buffalo on the public lands.

By Mr. HITCHCOCK, (rep.) of Neb.—Providing for terms of United States Courts in Nebraska city.

By Mr. BLAIR, (dem.) of Mo.—For the consolidation of the Indian tribes under a civil government, to be called the Territory of Oklahama; also declaratory of the rights of settlers on the Cherokee neutral grounds in Kansas.

STRONG PROHIBITION.

Mr. SUMNER presented petitions of citizens of Baltimore asking the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of all intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage, and also for an amendment to the constitution providing that no candidate shall be eligible to any Federal office who is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage. There are twenty-one signatures to these petitions, including the names of Richard Cornelius, C. Z. R. Ramsey, P. G. Ward, Albert J. Bayless, George Stearns, L. Ricardson, Philip Darby, John Fairbank and others.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House bill to provide for survey of the harbor and river at Washington, D. C., with an amendment making Major Park, of the United States Engineers, a member of the Board of Survey in place of the Chief of Engineers.

THE FRENCH ARMS INQUIRY.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution to investigate the sales of arms by the War Department to French agents during the Franco-Prussian war.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., said that Mr. Sumner would have great difficulty in convincing the country that the introduction of this resolution was not a move on the Presidential chess board, intended to affect the next Presidential Convention or election by

ALIENATING THE GERMAN VOTE

from the republican party. Whatever might be said of the substance of the resolution, its form was inexcusable; for it was to be drawn that the Senators could not vote for the preamble without asserting that the allegations to be investigated were true, and it was as absurd to ask the Senate to do this as it would be to ask a jury to find a verdict first and hear the evidence afterwards. The preamble assumed that there was a discrepancy of over $1,500,000 between the accounts of the Treasury and those of the War Department; that was not true.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., said the preamble did not assume the actual existence of the discrepancy. It only asserted that there was an apparent discrepancy in the official reports of the two departments.

Mr. MORTON—That is the very point. I deny that it appears from the reports of the two departments, and I aver that the reports show that there is no discrepancy, that it has been all explained. This discrepancy was at first thought to be a very valuable one, but it has disappeared. Even Mr. Schurz admitted yesterday that he had no doubt it could be explained.

Mr. SCHURZ said that what he had said yesterday was that the Secretary of the Treasury had explained the apparent discrepancy for the fiscal year ending in 1871, but had failed to explain previous discrepancy, although he expressed the belief that it could be explained.

Mr. MORTON was authorized to say that the charge that there was a discrepancy was frivolous and without foundation.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., said that if any one would intelligently examine the accounts in the reports he would see that there was no discrepancy.

Mr. SCHURZ said the Secretary of the Treasury had admitted to him that all moneys paid into the Treasury from sales of arms did not appear in the reports, for the reason that some of the accounts had not been settled when the report was made.

Mr. SUMNER said that the Secretary had told him that it had taken some time to look into the accounts of the Treasury to sift this matter to the bottom.

Mr. MORTON—Yes; and he told you in the same conversation it was all right.

Mr. SUMNER—Yes.

Mr. MORTON—Then we will consider the discrepancy out of the case.

Mr. EDMUNDS insisted that there was no apparent discrepancy, and Messrs. Sumner and Schurz had fallen into the mistake of supposing there was to be looking for the item under a wrong heading in the Treasurer's report.

Mr. SUMNER said that in his remarks the other day he had contrasted the figures in the report of the Secretary of War for the fiscal year with those in the report of the Treasurer for the same fiscal year, and had said that the discrepancy showed that there was at least reason for inquiry, and he insisted that the fact that a three days' discussion was necessary to explain the discrepancy fully justified that assertion.

Mr. MORTON said that it was now admitted that there was no discrepancy at all. The next question was whether there had ever existed any sufficient ground for suspicion to justify its introduction into the Senate; and he insisted that there was not. All great governments were always on the arms for which they had no use, and that was what our government did in this case; and the cartridges were manufactured because the arms could not be sold without ammunition to adapt to them; but it was a mistake to say that a special order was required to manufacture that ammunition; that manufacture was going on all the time under a general law authorizing the disposal of

DAMAGED ORDNANCE STORES.

Mr. SCHURZ asked him whether ammunition not yet manufactured could be classed as damaged ordnance stores.

Mr. MORTON said this case came extremely within the meaning of the statute.

Mr. SCHURZ said that powder used for making cartridges must necessarily be of good quality, and asked whether it could be classed under the head of damaged or otherwise unsuitable stores for the United States service.

Mr. MORTON said there was standing upon words. The senator (Mr. Schurz) insisted that under the statute arms could not sell the powder until it was damaged, so as to be useless, and then, of course, we could not sell it at all; that construction of the law was new and absurd.

Mr. SCHURZ said that according to Mr. Morton's construction of the law the Ordnance Department could go into the manufacture of cartridges as a regular business, for it might as well be assumed that there was a waste in order on hand which was liable to get damaged unless used in that way.

Mr. MORTON said the officers of the Ordnance Department had the power to do that, and

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., said it was their duty to do it.

Mr. MORTON said that Mr. Schurz's narrow construction of the law showed the desperate straits into which he had been driven.

Mr. SCHURZ said he would undertake to take care of himself. He now asked Mr. Morton to state in the case the item of damaged powder or powder unsuitable for service, or damaged projectiles or projectiles not serviceable, or powder or projectiles, or anything of the nature of articles of ammunition, which they were asked for by the agents of the French government.

Mr. MORTON said that these men would not buy the arms unless they could get ammunition with them, and they would not buy the ammunition without the arms. Remington's statement in relation thereto in the preamble about the difference of guns of various manufacture were probably made for the purpose of magnifying himself in the eyes of his French employers.

Mr. SCHURZ said Mr. Morton forgot that Mr. Remington had been examined by the most high authority as a manufacturer of arms.

Mr. MORTON said he had made no statement. Mr. Remington was a witness before the Committee on Foreign Relations, and he was there to give information to the committee, and it was the business of the committee to judge what weight to give to his statements. He (Mr. Morton) was not standing upon Remington's statement. He was standing upon the irrefutable proof that the different guns of various manufacturers were probably made for the purpose of magnifying himself in the eyes of his French employers.

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[illegible]

Mr. MORTON said that Baker & [illegible] were a German firm, which [illegible] a German name and [illegible] a German agent for the [illegible] ment.

Mr. MORTON said that when the Prussian government [illegible] was about to be [illegible] in New York, no [illegible] it was very extraordinary that no objection [illegible] to that [illegible] government, [illegible] to [illegible] by any [illegible] whatever [illegible] Mr. Schurz [illegible] Senator [illegible] Mr. Schurz was [illegible] the Secretary of the Treasury, [illegible]

Mr. MORTON did not [illegible] that but he did mean to say that, when the Prussian government made no objection, there was no occasion for American Senators to try to convince them that they had cause to complain.

Mr. SUMNER—I know nobody who is trying to convince the Prussian government. We are trying to reassure the Senate that something has been done which ought to be investigated into, to prevent its recurrence, tending to show possible corruption and a violation of our neutral obligations. It is not a question for the Prussian government, and I am no representative of that government, nor is my friend, Mr. Schurz.

Mr. MORTON—I do not say that the Senator is.

Mr. SUMNER—We are Senators pleading for the good name of our country and wishing to see it right.

Mr. MORTON—But you ran recognize the Senate that our government has violated international law and will complain the Prussian government at the same time, and you will do it at the very hour when that government is sitting as an arbitrator upon a very important question between us and the government of Great Britain.

Mr. SUMNER—Does the Senator assume that these things are not already known in Prussia and throughout Europe, or that Prussia will learn anything new from this debate?

Mr. MORTON—I assume that the Prussian government has known all the real facts from the beginning and has made no complaint, and the Senator cannot now incense that government against ours. To show how indifferent the Prussian government had been in regard to those sales of arms, Mr. Morton said he had been informed that when Baron Gerolt informed his government that the sales were going on to parties in the interest of the French, and expressed the belief that he could secure them for Prussia by paying fifteen per cent more than the French agents, Count Bismarck declined to authorize him to negotiate for them, saying the Germans could get them cheaper by taking them from the French

ON THE BANKS OF THE LOIRE.

(Laughter.)

Mr. SCHURZ asked Mr. Morton to state his authority for this.

Mr. MORTON replied that after all the vague suspicions and rumors and references to French newspapers in which the movers of this resolution had indulged, they need not now be so particular in demanding authorities.

Mr. SCHURZ—Will the senator be kind enough to indicate any important point in my speech that is not based upon documentary evidence?

Mr. MORTON—I cannot undertake to rehearse the Senator's speech. The Senate has heard it, and it is in the *Globe*.

Mr. Morton again said that the object of the resolution was to alienate the German vote, but he did not believe the attempt would succeed. The Germans were

AN EDUCATED PEOPLE,

remarkably well informed in the politics of this country; they were in the habit of thinking for themselves, and they did not belong to anybody nor could they be carried in anybody's breeches pocket, however capacious it might be. They were republicans because the principles of the republican party accorded with their own liberal and progressive ideas, and they were well aware of the notorious facts that the sympathies of the republican party and of its leading journals were with Germany in the late war, while those of the democracy were with France, and that when the Germans in Paris had need of a protector they chose the Minister of the United States, Mr. Washburne. Recurring to the main question he said that even if there was anything wrong in the sales of arms by the Ordnance Department the President was not to blame, as he had never ordered them, and Mr. Schurz had admitted that the Secretary of War was not to blame.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., read a letter from Treasurer Spinner saying that when he was in Europe last summer the story about taking the arms from the French on the Loire was current in the German journals, and adding that the discrepancy between the accounts of the Treasury and the War Department was found to be less than six thousand dollars.

Mr. WILSON made a statement of former large discrepancies between the accounts of departments, and said that such discrepancies did not necessarily imply fraud.

HOSTILE WITNESS RETARD.

Mr. MORTON, in conclusion, said that the results of this administration were so magnificent that nothing was left to its enemies but to raise a prolonged howl of corruption. Before the meeting of Congress he had heard of this mine that was to blow General Grant out of the Presidential field, but now the mine had been exploded, and instead of the President it was the engineer that was blown up. He warned the liberal republicans against the delusive idea that they could organize a new party which would take in the democracy. The contest was to be between the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention and the nominee of the Democratic Convention, and if any man hated General Grant so much as to wish to see him defeated in that contest he could contribute to that result in two ways—by going over to the democrats or by going to the Cincinnati Liberal Convention and putting a third party in the field. The democrats were

PLAYING POSSUM

and preparing to profit by the quarrels of the republicans. It was a shrewd game, but it would not succeed. The platform of the liberal republicans was substantially a democratic platform, one on which even the Ku Klux at the South could stand. If it should triumph in the next election five million colored citizens at the South could not receive protection against their Ku Klux persecutors, the records of whose deeds, soon to be laid before the country in the report of the Investigating Committee, read like so many pages torn from

THE CHRONICLES OF HELL.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend the resolution so as to direct the committee to inquire "Whether any American Senator or other American citizen has been in collusion with the government of France or any emissary or spy thereof in reference to the said matter."

Mr. TIPTON said that the tactics of the President's friends and advisers in Congress had destroyed the harmony of the republican party, and quoted an article from a journal published in his own State which described the three leading champions of the President in the Senate as "single-barrelled and demagogues." He charged those gentlemen with having attempted ever since General Grant's inauguration to establish a tyrannical ascendancy in the Senate by questioning the republicanism of every man who did not believe in the immaculate infallibility of the Executive. He quoted from the debate in the second week of the present administration on the bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act, to show that even then it was sought to coerce Senators into voting for that bill by making it a test of their fidelity to the President. He referred to the disposition of Mr. Sumner from the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and said that in the caucus Mr. Sumner's friends were only in a minority of six, so that they could have triumphed in the Senate with the aid of the democrats had not the same "trail run out of the party tactics" been resorted to. The same plan had been tried toward on the investigation of the abuses in New York, but it had failed; and it would fail henceforth, because the people were aroused. Investigation had already gone far enough to show the President as a many-handed manipulator of jobs, and it must go on until corruption should be everywhere exposed and punished.

Without voting, the Senate, at forty minutes past four P. M., adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1872.

Mr. L. MYERS, (rep.) of Pa., presented the petition of the shipwrights in the Philadelphia Navy Yard for the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee, and for the protection of home industry.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill allowing photographic pictures intended for exhibition at the National Photographic Association to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, in June next, to be imported free of duty. Passed.

AMERICAN SHARPSHOOTERS.

Mr. HAY, (rep.) of Ill., presented a communication from the American Sharpshooters' Association, extending an invitation to the House to attend the festival of the Association at Highlands, Ill., in May, 1872, and moved the appointment of a committee of five to attend.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., thought it did not comport with the dignity of this body to send a committee to all such invitations.

"BOOMERANG" COX.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS, (dem.) of N. Y., suggested that Mr. Boomerang Cox should be deputed.

Mr. HAY, (rep.) of Ill., said he had not supposed that any member would object. The same thing had been done in 1868, when the same association held its annual festival in New York.

Mr. BROOKS withdrew his objection, and the resolution was adopted.

BECK VERSUS BROWNLOW ET AL.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., asked leave to make a personal explanation.

Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio, inquired whether Mr. Beck intended to say anything personal to a Senator.

Mr. BECK said he desired to put himself right, and he assured the House that he would not use any language that would be disapproved of. He did not intend to use any Billingsgate; he would not if he could. He merely intended to put himself right.

Messrs. DAWES, BANKS, (rep.) of Mass.; W. R. ROBERTS and other members sustained the right of Mr. Beck to make a personal explanation, even though he did reflect on a Senator.

The SPEAKER put the question as to whether there was objection, and none was made.

The SPEAKER then remarked that there were violations of the rules of the House which the Chair was not in the habit of checking unless a point of order was made on the floor, but as to violations of the rules forbidding reflections on the Senate or members of it it was the duty of the Chair always to check them. There seemed to be a misapprehension in some minds that on the previous occasion when the gentleman from Kentucky made remarks on senators the Chair had not checked them. That was a mistake. On the occasion referred to the Chair had called the gentleman to order. In that connection he had read from the rule and an extract from that day's proceedings, and he added that he had never allowed any remarks to be made

OFFENSIVE TO A SENATOR

without calling the offender to order.

Mr. BECK then proceeded with his remarks. He did not intend, he said, to use any Billingsgate or slang, or to degrade the House by any allusions which members would say were not eminently proper. It was most important to him that he should be right, and that the House should say that he was right in the remarks for which he had been arraigned in the senate. In his speech he had said that Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, had made a pandemonium of that State. He (Mr. Beck) had been on the committee to investigate the condition of the South, and when he had come to consider the condition of things in Tennessee from the close of the war for four years, he saw such a state of things as existed nowhere else on the American Continent; and it was because he found that state of things so existing that he had made the remarks to which exception had been taken. If those facts did not exist then he was guilty of slander; but if they did exist, and if he should prove to the House that that state had been by intimate made

AN UTTERANCE OF FOR FOUR YEARS

after the war closed, then he was not guilty of any slander. He should either stand before the House as a willful and malicious villain or he should stand confirmed in the facts as he would show them. Before he would say a word as to the personal attack upon himself, he wanted to show to the House that he was right in saying that Tennessee had been a pandemonium for four years.

Mr. STEVENSON asked the Chair, as a question of order, whether, in a personal explanation, a member had a right to proceed in a general discussion on the State of Tennessee.

The SPEAKER replied that it had been repeatedly ruled that when a member was permitted to make a personal explanation he was not limited as to what he should say, except that he must be within the rules of the House.

Mr. BECK said he desired to show the condition of things in Tennessee, as that was the great point in the matter. He denied the right of any member to make use of the privileges of the floor in making a slander and one reflection on it, and whatever he had said he had said on his responsibility as a man, and he was prepared to prove its truth. The time proceeded to show the condition of things in Tennessee during 1865, 1866, how the Legislature, in a spirit of vindictiveness to American history, constituted itself a body politic, committing one-sixth part of the population; how no citizens [illegible] were passed, how persons were arrested for speaking [illegible] only of the citizens of [illegible] how there was an outlawry [illegible] an outlawry of the press, an outlawry of the [illegible]

AN OUTLAWRY OF PROPERTY

[illegible] the mandate of the most [illegible] power, [illegible] of the State and [illegible] how the Governor had [illegible] [illegible] Tennessee because there had been a [illegible] [illegible] how he had [illegible] [illegible] 29,000; how he [illegible] [illegible] the whole [illegible] [illegible] the Legislature and the [illegible] [illegible] Western [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]